

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

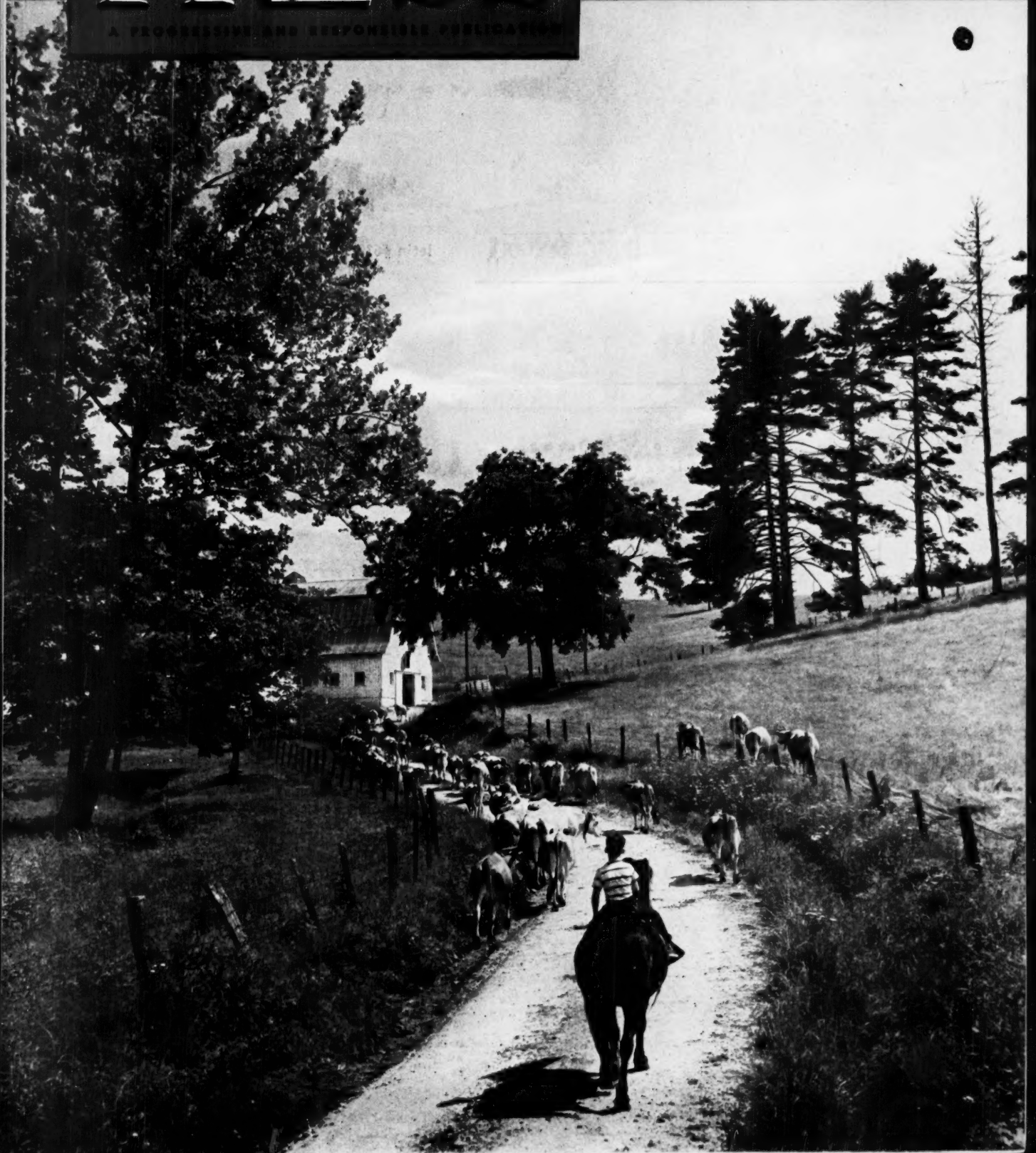
PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

SEPTEMBER 25, 1954

55th
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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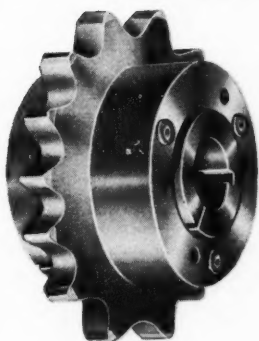
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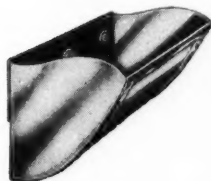
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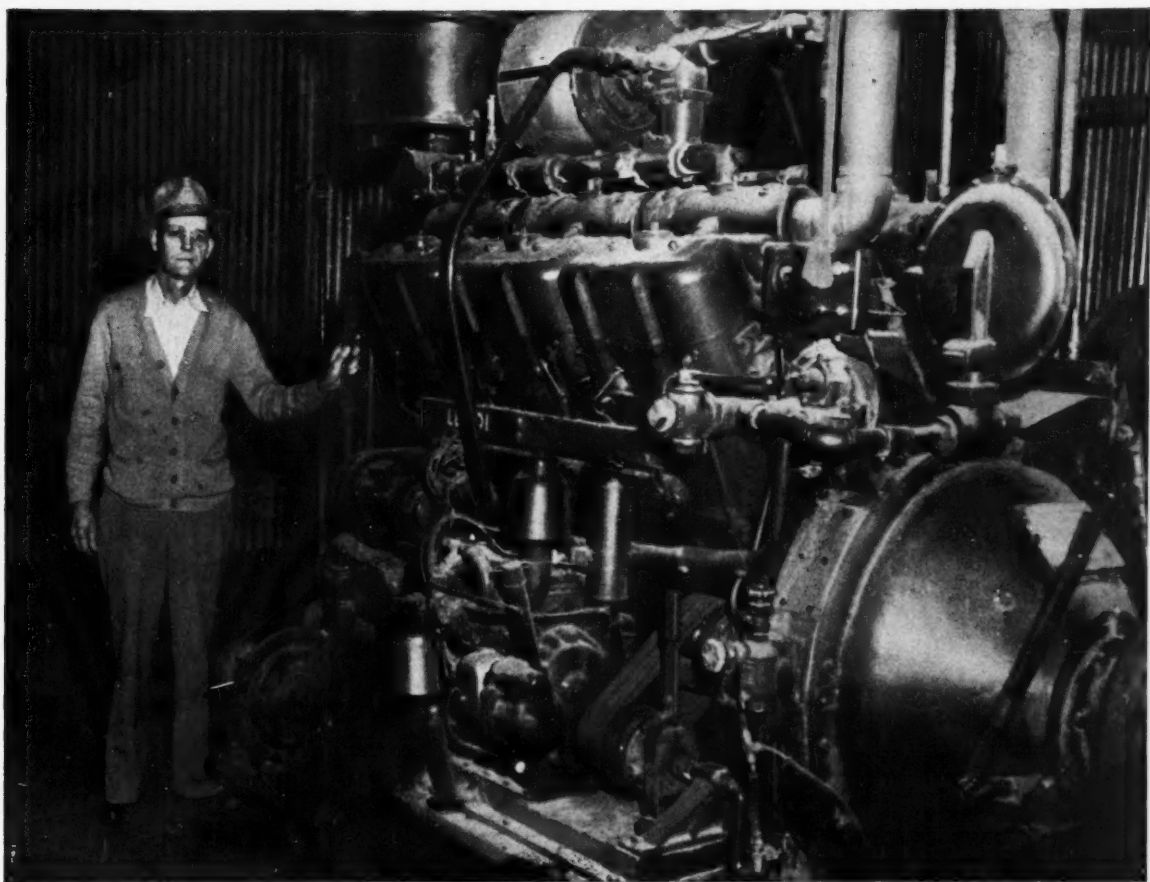


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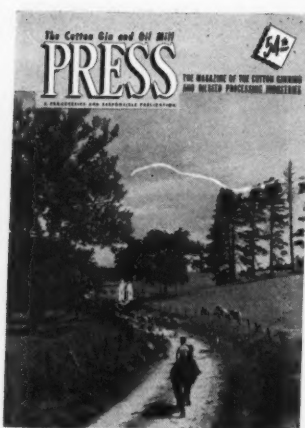
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P-48

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS • September 25, 1954



★ ON OUR COVER:

Driving the cows home from pasture at milking time wasn't a hard job, but it always seemed to come at a time when a boy needed to be fishing or doing something else more important. For the boy in our cover picture, it seems to be no trouble at all, but our own experience was that there was always one ornery cow that just wouldn't head the right way and made it take twice as long as we thought it should.

*Photograph by Garlon A. Harper
National Cottonseed Products Assn.*

VOL. 55 SEPTEMBER 25, 1954 No. 20

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginner's Association
Alabama Cotton Ginner's Association
Arizona Ginner's Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association
California Cotton Ginner's Association
The Carolinas Ginner's Association
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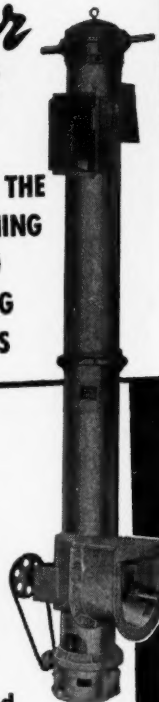
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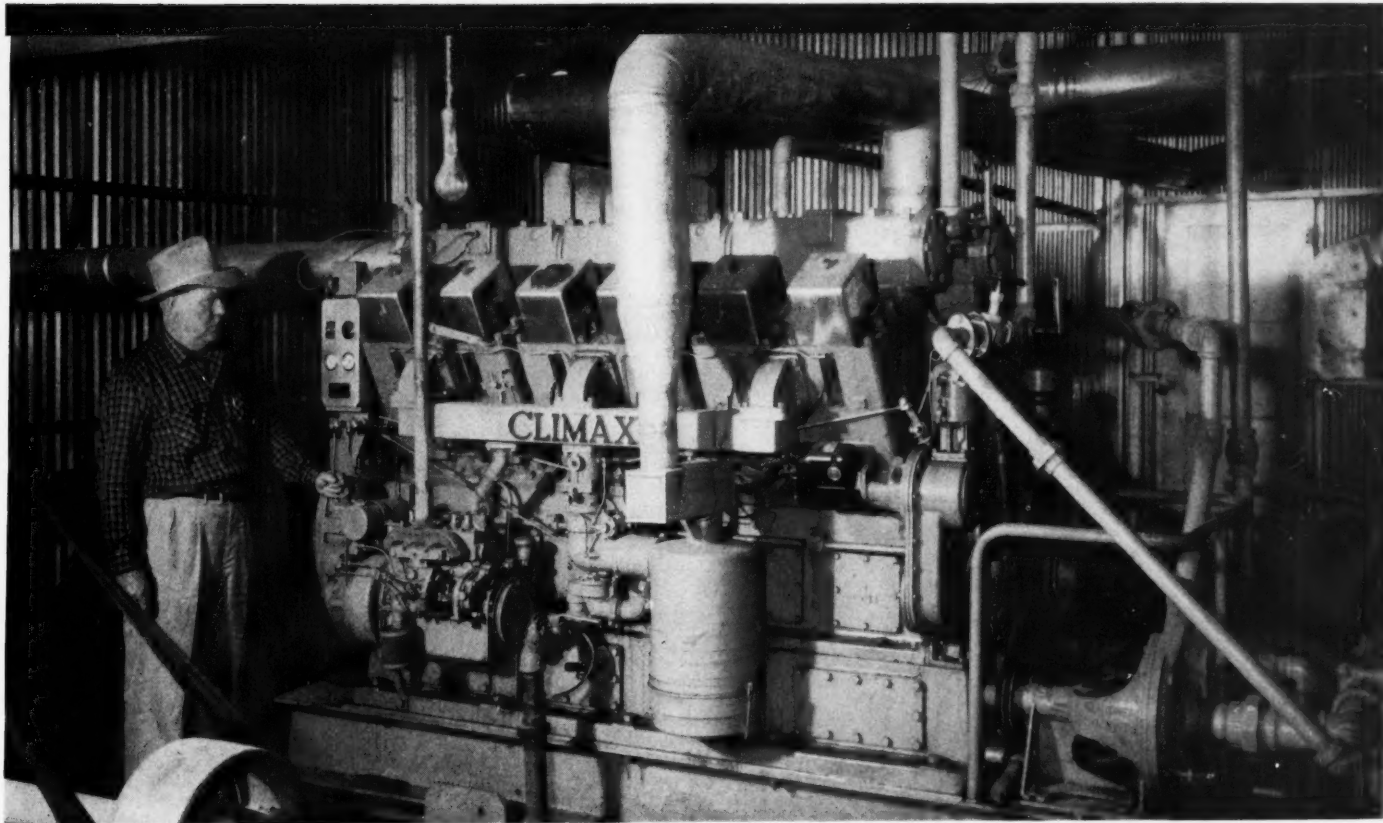
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reports W. C. Sentell, co-owner, Sentell Gin Company, Shreveport, La.



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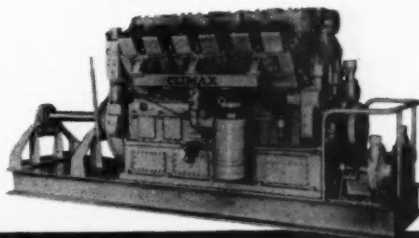
Here's a direct report from Mr. W. C. Sentell on his Climax: "We purchased our Climax engine Model V125 July 1, 1953. We started operation on September 7, 1953, setting the RPM at 996 which handled a load of 328 H.P. Throughout the season we ginned a total of 4709 bales at a cost of 9¢ per bale on gas consumption (gas being a price of 30¢ per thousand). We changed oil on 2400 bales, adding 5

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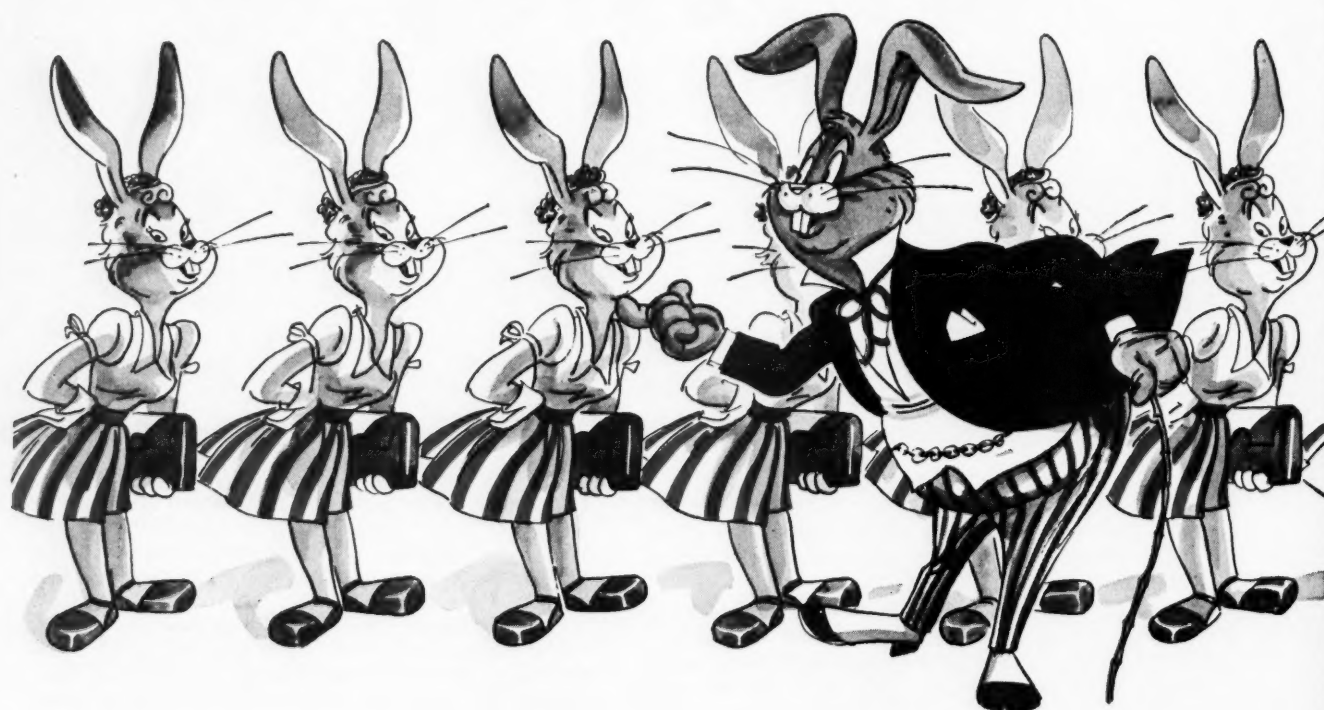
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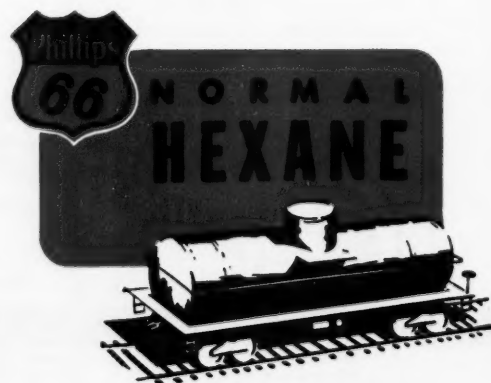


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When Youngsters

Really Learn

Contempt for Cotton Changes To Enthusiasm

A broad study of cotton — from the field to consumer — makes students proud to help produce their fathers' top money crop — not ashamed to have to pick cotton.

CHILDREN in Cleveland School, Johnston County, North Carolina, used to be disgusted because their daddies planted cotton. To them the crop meant only hard work and getting behind in school during the first two months of the term when they had to stay home and help with the harvest.

This negative attitude largely disappears among children who have participated in a study unit on cotton and its by-products. When they learn of cotton's thousands of uses and the necessary role it plays in their homes and everyday living, the youngsters emerge with new respect for the crop.

Cleveland School, where a unit on cotton has been developed, is a rural, consolidated school. The unit is used in the

fifth grade, but two years' experience with the program indicates the possibilities are unlimited, and that a cotton unit can easily be adapted to any grade level.

The unit method is a relatively new method of teaching, and prior to its introduction, subject matter to be taught was traditionally divided into separate categories, such as reading, history, composition, arithmetic and geography and taught independently, with little or no apparent relationship to each other and, all too frequently, none to the world in which the pupils lived.

Under the unit method, a basic subject such as cotton, is selected. And through study of this subject such skills as reading, writing and arithmetic are

used and improved, and the pupils' knowledge in many other areas—history, geography, finance, etc.—is naturally expanded.

Class work is supplemented with field trips to nearby industrial and commercial plants which manufacture or handle the products in which the pupils are interested. This approach creates a connecting link between schooling and situations outside school and stimulates student interest, thereby creating a better attitude toward school.

Consider for a moment the number of scientific fields involved in the production and utilization of cotton and see the bright new world that can be opened up to a student.

The road to botany may be revealed through a look at plant breeding; agronomy through cultural practices; entomology through insect control; physics, chemistry, and engineering through product development; etc.

One need only consider the influence of cotton on the history, commerce, politics, music and literature of the South, the nation and the world to realize that a cotton unit in the classroom can be used at any educational level to stimulate the student to develop any talent or interest he may have.

At Cleveland School the children began their cotton unit by outlining their own study objectives. These included the origin of cotton, its travel to the U.S. and other countries, and the different methods used in harvesting cotton the world over. They wanted to study the manufacturing of cotton and its by-products from the field to the consumer.

● **Industry Groups Cooperate**—Requests were sent for booklets and information about cotton. Such organizations as the National Cotton Council were helpful in sending source material. Colorful pictures and informative literature covering every phase of the subject were sent to us, including samples of many products manufactured by various plants.

Industry associations, in addition to the Council, and individual firms which furnished literature or samples at the

(Continued on Page 32)



Photo by Ed Hollowell, NCPA

MRS. CAROLINE A. NELSON, fifth grade teacher in a rural consolidated North Carolina school, is shown here at her desk. Student art work in background illustrated different phases of cotton production.

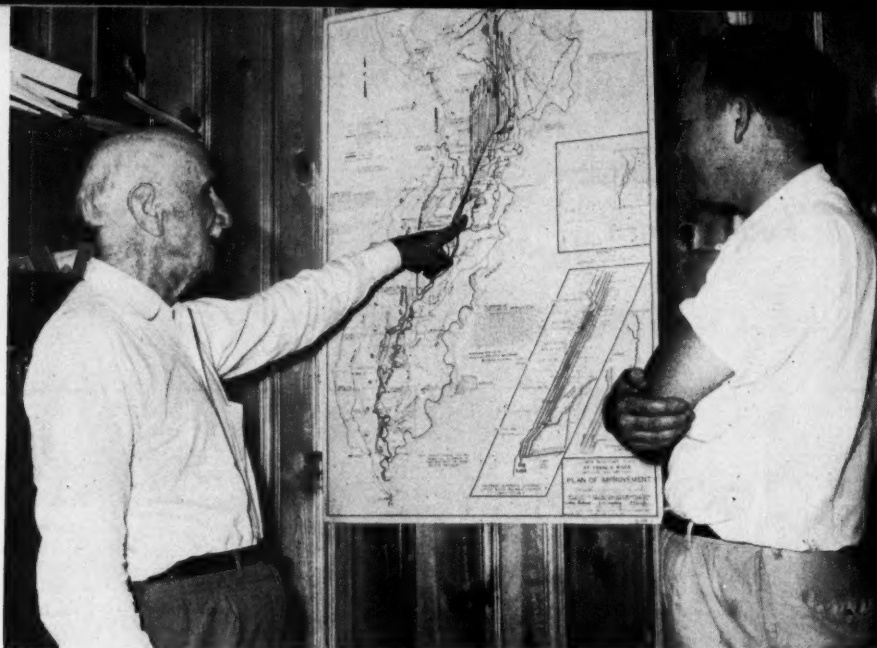
By MRS. CAROLINE A. NELSON
Cleveland School
Johnston County, North Carolina

FOUR STUDENTS at Cleveland School are shown here, examining their work on a student unit on cotton. Note product samples arranged on shelf, display of correspondence, literature on table at far right. Collection reached such proportions that room became too crowded; some items had to be hung high on wall out of camera range.

Photo by Ed Hollowell, NCPA



*Missouri hospitality,
with a little help from
a barrel of spirits,
reportedly influenced
a surveying party to
change its course and
create a wedge of land
now known as ...*



CG&OMPress Photo.

Sterling P. Reynolds, left, who has been in charge of levee and drainage work in Missouri's Boot Heel for more than 50 years, is shown in his office at Caruthersville with his grandson, W. A. Joplin, Jr., a ginner at Hayti.

The Missouri Boot Heel

MISSOURI'S famous Boot Heel, which somewhat resembles a wedge driven between Arkansas and Tennessee by mistake, is bounded by the St. Francis River on the west, the Mississippi River on the east, and mostly by Mississippi County, Arkansas, on the south. Craighead County, also in Arkansas, butts up against the Boot Heel for about a five-mile stretch on the southwest.

Properly, the Boot Heel is known as Southwestern Missouri, real Delta country that looks like Arkansas, is Old South in its ways, and as proud as can be over the fact that—on the average—it produces more lint cotton per acre than any other dryland area in the Belt.

• **But the Line Went South**—If you drew a line along Missouri's long southern border and kept straight on east across the Boot Heel, it would join up with the line that separates Tennessee and Kentucky. In other words, the Tennessee-Kentucky boundary is a continuation

of the line that separates Missouri and Arkansas—except for the Boot Heel. If the surveyors had tended to business and continued due east, of course, the Boot Heel would be a part of Arkansas today and Missouri would have only a narrow strip of land above its southern border that could grow cotton.

Nobody seems to know for sure just how the Boot Heel came to be a part of Missouri, but it is a well-established fact that a certain John Hardeman Walker, who had extensive hunting and trapping operations between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, was

By IVAN J. CAMPBELL

Editor, The Cotton Gin and
Oil Mill Press

very anxious for the area to be a part of Missouri.

From this point on we may be dealing with fiction rather than fact, but the story goes that a surveying party had set the southern boundary of the Show-Me state along the parallel which was

The two big cash crops in Southeastern Missouri are cotton and soybeans, pictured below growing side by side (cotton at left). Cotton was worth \$84 million last year.

CG&OMPress Photo.



This field near Hayti normally produces one and three quarters bales per acre. Shown are J. M. (Rags) Ragsdale, left, Missouri Extension ginning specialist, and Joplin.

CG&OMPress Photo.



36 degrees 30 minutes north of the equator. Walker, it seems, knew the party was heading east. Wanting to be friendly and hospitable, as is the wont of all Missourians, Walker made it his business to be close by when the surveyors reached the St. Francis.

• **"Under the Influence..."**—Surveyors, by nature, are friendly folks, too. Occasionally you even find one who will take a drink. Walker, capitalizing on these traits, and wishing to be helpful, hauled in a barrel of whiskey which helped him work up a glowing friendship with the surveying party. Sometime during the evening, at an hour and under circumstances when generous impulses have a way of shoving good judgment aside, Walker's new-found friends promised him they would not disturb his hunting and trapping operations but would head south down the St. Francis as far as the thirty-sixth parallel the following morning. And that's how, as one version has it, the Boot Heel came into being.

• **Cotton Area Is Compact**—Missouri's cotton production is concentrated in a compact eight-county area. Dunklin County, whose western border is the St. Francis, is the leading cotton producer, followed closely by Pemiscot and New Madrid, both bordering on the Mississippi River. Most of Dunklin, all of Pemiscot and part of New Madrid Counties are in the Boot Heel proper. They also rank one, two, three in the state's cotton production, with Stoddard, Mississippi, Scott, Butler and Ripley following in that order. Ripley County barely qualifies as a cotton county since it has only one gin and grows only about 3,000 acres of cotton. Last year Missouri had 173 gins distributed as follows: Pemiscot 42, Dunklin and New Madrid 41 each, Mississippi 15, Stoddard 12, Butler 11, Scott 10 and Ripley 1.

These eight counties, with Cape Girardeau—which is too far north for cotton—comprise the important Delta area of Missouri. The cotton counties account for only about eight percent of the state's cropland, but produce 22 percent of the total crops. Cotton is not only the major crop in the area, but it now outranks soybeans as the leading cash crop in the entire state. Area-wise, the Boot Heel takes in the smaller part of the cotton land in Missouri, but it accounts for most of the production.

• **Area Has Rich Background**—The Delta area, of which the Boot Heel is a part, has a rich historical background.

(Continued on Page 30)

Drainage ditch near Sikeston. Drainage is essential to profitable agriculture in Southeastern Missouri.

CG&OMPress Photo.



CG&OMPress Photo.

J. M. (Rags) Ragsdale, right, is doing excellent work in Missouri as Extension ginning specialist and is highly regarded by the state's progressive ginner. He is shown during a visit with L. Edmonston, a ginner at Hornersville.



This old photograph, made in October 1901, shows one of Missouri's earliest gins, built by Ab J. Langdon in 1898. The state's first gin was built by his father, E. J. Langdon, at Cotton Plant.

Supplemental irrigation is on the increase in Southeastern Missouri. This picture, made early in July, shows sprinklers at work in a Dunklin County cotton field. Water is being pumped from a drainage ditch like the one pictured at left.

CG&OMPress Photo.



• Proper Stripper Use Is Emphasized

DROUTH probably will result in the use of mechanical strippers to harvest a larger proportion of Oklahoma's cotton crop this season than ever before. The situation is causing Extension leaders and others to place special emphasis on the proper use of strippers. This, they point out, is the only way to insure maximum quality of lint and income from the reduced crop.

A leaflet prepared by C. V. Phagan, Extension agricultural engineer and George Stroup, cotton specialist, has been distributed to ginners, county agents, farm machinery dealers and others. It lists the following seven points

for proper use of strippers that will result in more dollars per bale:

1. Wait until after frost. It usually takes two weeks after the first killing frost before the cotton plants are cured sufficiently for machine harvesting. If the stripper must be used before frost, be sure a good defoliation job has been done.

2. Do not operate strippers until cotton in field is thoroughly dry.

3. Use a separating fan on the stripper, where possible, to separate the green bolls from the cotton at the front of the cotton trailer. This is usually done by placing a partition near the front end of the trailer to catch the green bolls which drop first.

4. Adjust rolls or brushes on strippers to gather as much of the cotton as pos-

sible without also getting an unnecessarily large amount of limbs and trash.

5. Keep stripper properly aligned to the rows (horizontally and vertically) to get maximum amount of cotton without too much dirt or foreign material.

6. Keep stripper rolls, brushes, and other vital parts of the machine properly cleaned, lubricated, and adjusted according to manufacturers' directions.

7. Do not tramp machine stripped cotton in trailers. This practice imbeds the leaf trash in cotton and causes lower grades or loss in value.

• Texas Offers More To Textile Mills

OPPORTUNITIES for locating cotton textile mills in Texas are more favorable now than in any other period of the state's industrial progress, University of Texas researchers report.

Growing apparel markets in the Midwest, Southwest and Far West increase Texas' value as a strategic textile industry location, the workers declare in a 145-page publication, *Cotton Textiles—An Opportunity in Texas*.

The book, prepared by the University's Cotton Economic Research division, presents details on Texas markets, labor, water, cotton, resources, climate, waste disposal outlets, taxes, fuel and power and other competitive advantages.

Mills in Texas have access to large and varied cotton supplies and extensive state research and technical services, the book points out.

Population increases, developing industry with increasing payrolls, and favorable freight rates make Texas an excellent location for new textile mills, the researchers assert.

"Texas is fully aware of how cotton textiles would benefit the economy of the state by providing a new block of industry particularly suitable for agricultural areas and small towns," the book states.

New textile industries would permit the creation of additional wealth in processing values, investments and payrolls; utilize the state's principal agricultural raw material; provide new and diversified job opportunities for special population groups such as the released farm worker, women, and—in certain areas—the Latin American; permit upgrading of both skills and wages; and encourage the location of complementary and supplementary services and industries.

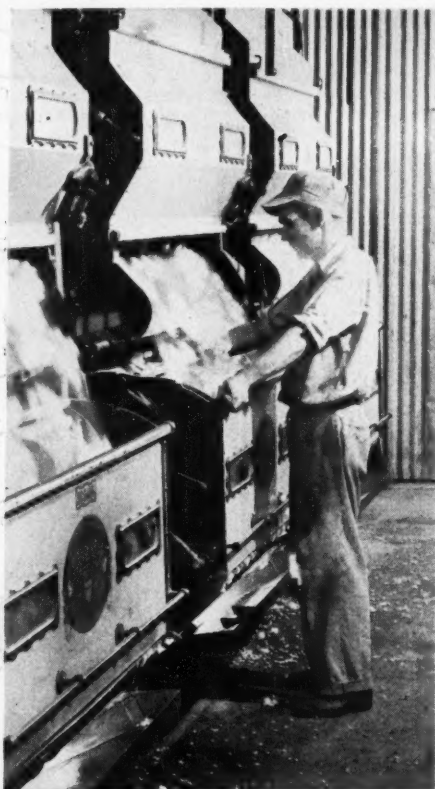
"A sound and growing textile industry is recognized as one of the major requirements for a balanced economy in Texas," the researchers write.

"Profits, both immediately and for the long run, are the key to possible expansion of textiles in Texas. Since prices for textile products remain relatively stable, the industry's profit picture depends largely on savings in costs. Margins are low. Therefore all elements of cost are significant, although labor and raw materials account for 70 percent of the total.

"Profits also are the basis for the future of the industry. Unlike other industries where expansions may be financed by several methods and from various sources of funds, textiles historically have been limited to profits as the principal base of expansion," the book says.

Good bagging,
like
good ginning,
keeps them
coming back

Cover your properly-ginned bales with the bagging that assures maximum protection from weather and handling ... insist on



BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING

2 lb. weight — 21 lbs. TARE

Open weave Jute Bagging

Pretested for uniform strength

Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"

BELTON BAGGING CO.
BELTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Progress of the Crop

THE OFFICIAL ending of summer last Thursday did little to erase the memory of one of the driest, hottest summers in the history of the Cotton Belt. As during much of the summer, the last two weeks of September were characterized by very little rain, fast, premature opening of the smaller-than-usual bolls, and rapid progress of picking. More than 200 counties in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee were added to USDA's drouth area, which had already blanketed much of the Belt.

The exceptions to these general conditions continued to be found in the Far West and on farms elsewhere that could irrigate.

Most areas report that any chance for a better yield than now anticipated is slight, as it will take timely rains and a late frost to make a top crop. And, entomologists have cautioned growers to weigh carefully the value of getting stalks out of fields early, to reduce insects next year, rather than leaving stalks on the slim hope of some top crop. With this season's small number of pests and its early maturity of the crop, there's an unusually good opportunity to hold down insects in 1955 by destroying stalks now.

Cotton harvesting was general over **ALABAMA** and nearly completed except in northern areas. Some counties needed pickers. Thirty-eight counties in the state were designated drouth disaster areas by USDA Sept. 16.

Picking was general in all parts of **ARIZONA** and was one to two weeks ahead of the situation at this time last year. Hot days and cool nights aided the crop. Insects were decreasing in most parts of the state, but salt marsh caterpillars were causing concern in parts of Maricopa and Yuma Counties.

ARKANSAS cotton continued to open

rapidly and picking was general. Seventy-five to 90 percent of the bolls were reported open. Use of mechanical pickers was increasing in the state. Yields were down in all sections, due to the hot, dry season.

Cotton condition was good in the San Joaquin area of **CALIFORNIA**, and temperatures were well below normal. Bolls had started to open in Madera and Fresno Counties. Cool weather slowed opening in Kings County and retarded picking. Defoliation was general in Kings County. Hand picking continued in the Bakersfield area. On Sept. 18 al-

most 3,500 bales had been ginned in Kern County. Hand picking was also under way around Palo Verde in the Imperial Valley, and in Borrego Valley.

Seventy counties in **GEORGIA** were added to the USDA drouth disaster list at mid-September, and very little rain was reported in the state for the period. Cotton was in fair condition, but yields were reported from 40 to 50 percent below normal. In the south about 75 percent of the crop was out, while in the north and west harvest was just starting.

Heavy rains in the eastern part of **LOUISIANA** did only light damage to open cotton. The weather temporarily halted picking and delayed opening of bolls. In general, the crop is short in hill areas of the north and west, but better southward on bottom land.

Heavy rains fell over the southern third of **MISSISSIPPI**, halting harvesting. Elsewhere hot, dry weather continued, and cotton deteriorated more. Cotton was opening rapidly, and picking made generally good progress. From half to three-fourths of the crop had been harvested. Bolls were small and light-weight. Fifty Mississippi counties were added during the period to USDA's drouth disaster area.

MISSOURI reported a labor shortage and mechanical pickers were being employed. Cotton was opening fast and hot, dry weather was stimulating the rapid maturity of the crop.

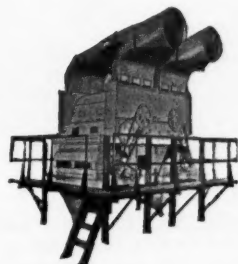
In **NEW MEXICO** warm, sunny weather was reported. There was little rain. Picking made very good progress. Growers were warned that aphids had appeared in nearly all of New Mexico's

(Continued on Page 25)

Homer Beall, of Beall-Gregory Gin & Elevator, Inc., of Malden, Missouri, says:

"The installation of the Moss Lint Cleaner made it possible for us to display the sign we have in our gin office showing the green card class on a machine picked bale—SM 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ "—35% turnout.

"We are using the machine profitably on every bale ginned whether picked by hand or machine."



Moss Lint Cleaner



Homer Beall

MOSS-GORDIN Lint Cleaner Co.

3116 Main Street
Dallas, Texas

Third Street & Ave. O
Lubbock, Texas

Box 2663 (DeSoto Stn.)
Memphis, Tennessee

• Ginners' Groups Plan Meeting

CLIFFORD H. HARDY, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, has announced that the executive committee and president's advisory committee of the national ginners will hold a meeting during the Spinner-Breeder Conference, Oct. 11-12-13, to formulate policies of the Association for the coming year. The meeting will be held at Hotel Greenville, Greenville, Miss.

The executive committee is made up of President A. G. Swint, Orchard Hill, Ga.; S. N. Reed, first vice-president, O'Brien, Texas; Winston Lovelace, second vice-president, Loving, N.M.; J. P. Ross, third vice-president, Essex, Mo.;

Carl Trice Williams, secretary and treasurer, Jackson, Tenn.; and Hardy.

The president's advisory committee is made up of all past presidents. This group includes G. G. Thompson, Bakersfield, Calif.; Garner M. Lester, Jackson, Miss.; J. Franklin McLaurin, Bennettsville, S.C.; George T. Hider, Lake Providence, La.; and W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock.

Maid Contest Dates Set

Finals for the 1955 Maid of Cotton contest are scheduled for Jan. 3-4 in Memphis, the National Cotton Council has announced. Approximately 20 girls will participate in the contest, winner of which will be sent on a six-month international tour as a good-will ambassador for cotton.

• Stick Remover Tests Continue in 1954

THREE FULL SIZE experimental models of the stick remover developed at the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., are undergoing extensive testing this season, USDA reports.

The basic machine on which a public patent is pending is the invention of Gerald N. Franks of the Stoneville staff, and it was put in commercial production this year.

The Press carried reports last year on preliminary tests made at the ginning laboratories at Stoneville and Chickasha, Okla. At that time the stick remover was found useful for getting out sticks, burs and trash from machine picked and other rough harvested cotton, and for removing green leaves from early machine picked cotton.

One of the 1954 experimental models has been installed at Carolina Gin Co., McColl, S.C., where its usefulness for cotton grown in the Southeast can be evaluated. Tests will also be continued at Chickasha and Stoneville.

Development of this machine started in 1950. In removing sticks, bark and other foreign material, the new machine employs a saw - grid principle which helps hold the cotton in contact with revolving saws that are turned fast enough to expel the trash by centrifugal force.

Champion Corn Grower

The world's champion corn producer has broken the record he set in 1952, producing this year an official yield of 218 bushels per acre. This output was made despite severe drouth conditions. In 1952 his output was 214 bushels, which has been recognized as the highest yield ever measured by qualified agricultural workers. The champion producer is Lamar Ratliff, 15-year-old 4-H Club member who lives near Booneville, Miss.



**AFTER PICKING IT'S GINNING,
THEN IT'S GOOD WRAPPING.
AND THERE'S WHERE
"HINDOO" BAGGING
PAYS OFF!**

Ludlow

PROFIT BY THE CHOICE OF GINNERS
FOR GENERATIONS

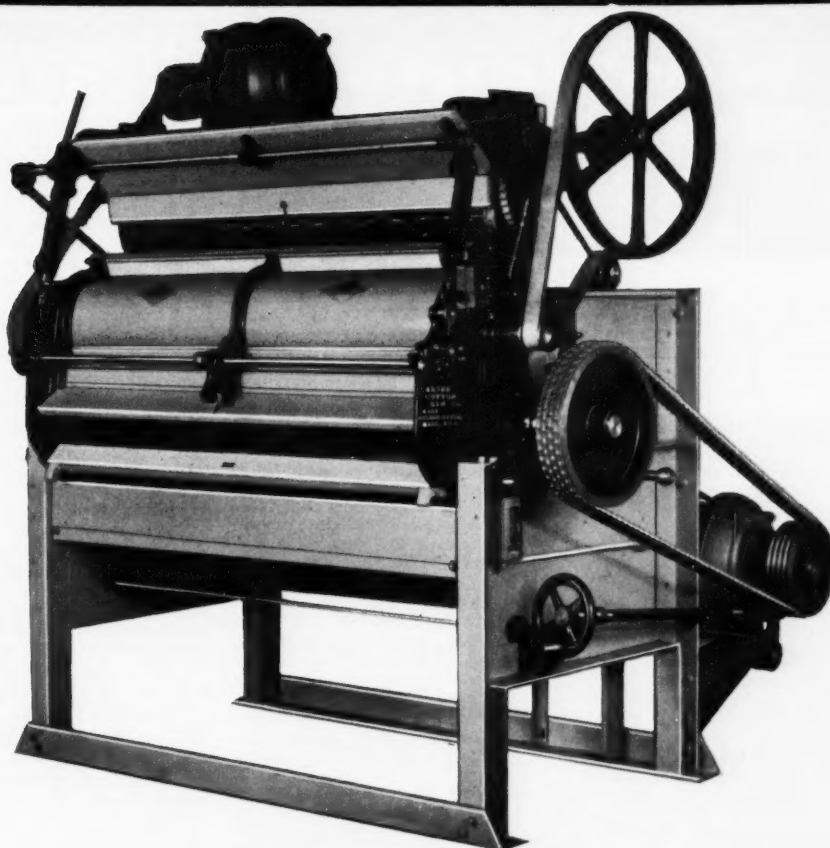
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LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. BOSTON, MASS.



Ginning Specialist

SHOWN HERE is Paul M. Spurlock, whose appointment to the Arkansas Extension Service has been announced previously in The Press. Spurlock, an agricultural engineer, will devote a portion of his time to cotton ginning work.



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REPAIR PARTS STOCKS AT ALL POINTS
FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE



from our

Washington

Bureau

by **FRED BAILEY**

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Cotton Growers Helped**—Cotton growers, along with wheat men, are to benefit most from USDA's decision to relax next year's acreage controls. The program changes, however, do not mean that more cotton can be planted next year.

The national allotment in 1955—to be proclaimed by Benson & Co. following the Oct. 8 release of USDA's estimate of the current crop—still figures to be between 17.5 million and 18 million acres. That would be, roundly, 10 percent less than this year's anticipated harvest.

Only action by the incoming Congress is likely to change the allotment outlook.

Where growers will benefit by changes in the controls program is through elimination of its "total allotment" feature. This will allow them considerably more flexibility than had been planned in the use of acres forced out of cotton.

It means, in effect, that acres controlled out of cotton can be planted to almost anything the grower wishes—except another allotment crop.

Had "total allotments" gone into effect, growers with 10 or more acres "diverted" from cotton and other allotment crops would have been required to leave these controlled acres idle—or put them in pasture and forage. Such growers, also, would have been limited in plantings of non-allotment crops to 1953 acreages.

This would have worked particular hardship on farmers who depend mainly on a single crop, such as cotton. With his cotton plantings scheduled to be sharply reduced again in 1955, the grower would have had virtually no alternative "market" crop to which he might turn.

• **Worries Aren't Over**—Growers who figure their controls worries are over should be reminded that this is not the case. Many will be unaffected by the changes in the program—which remains a tough one.

Cross-compliance provisions are to be kept in force. This means that it will be necessary to stay within each individual crop allotment, or lose price-support privileges on all of them—with this exception: Growers with a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less may overplant it, and lose price support only on wheat. They would not lose support on other crops.

One limitation also is placed on the use of acres diverted out of cotton and other allotment crops. These acres may not be used to plant more vegetables, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and dry edible beans than were grown on the farm in the years 1952-53.

• **More Drouth Relief**—USDA action to step up and expand drouth relief, as in the case of controls, will have greatest effects in the South and West. Complaints from the South, and conditions

there which have now been witnessed first-hand by top USDA officials, have led to these recent moves:

(1) Addition of five more states to the "drouth disaster" list, all of them in the South. They are Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, and South Carolina. Growers in a total of 222 counties within these states now will be eligible for bargain feed to keep their livestock herds going; for emergency loans from the Farmers Home Administration; and for hay (in states that agree to pay part of the costs).

(2) Increase in the amount of discount allowed farmers for drouth-relief feed grains, from 60 cents to \$1 per hundredweight. Farmers in designated drouth areas may get feed through local dealers, who, in turn, are reimbursed from government stocks held by the CCC.

(3) USDA also announced that requests from Kentucky and Louisiana to be placed on the drouth disaster list are being "reviewed." Meantime 32 additional counties in Oklahoma and 23 in Texas have been put on the list.

• **Butter Still Bothersome**—Government butter sales on the domestic market at

cut-rate prices are still a possibility—but USDA is no nearer an acceptable plan for such disposal than it has been in the past. That, in substance, is the position taken by Secretary Benson at a recent press conference.

The dairy surplus problem got little attention from the press, following the conference. But Benson, when asked if he intended to take domestic-disposal plans off the shelf, put it this way:

Such plans, said the Secretary, had never really been "shelved." He is still hopeful, he indicated, that some way would be found to bring butter surpluses under control. "I would not say that consumers won't get cut-rate butter," Benson said, but he added that no plan had yet been brought to his attention that he considers "workable" and "in the interest of the dairy farmer."

• **Outlook Gets Brighter**—Outlook for U.S. cotton exports gets progressively brighter. Latest development is the announcement that USDA will carry out day-to-day operations and negotiations under the new Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.

This is the legislation allowing expenditure of up to \$700 million to finance sale of U.S. surpluses—in return for foreign currencies. "It is possible," comments the National Cotton Council, "that nearly 500,000 bales of cotton may be sold for foreign currency."

Government trade experts, taking a look at the possibilities under the new law, put it this way:

"Japan can be expected to import one million bales from the U.S. this year provided she gets 200,000-300,000 bales in exchange for yen . . .

"France plans to import 530,000 bales



Photo by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association

SUMMER TERRACING This farmer was terracing near the end of August. The summer is a good time to terrace because it can be done cheaper then. It's also wise to do the job ahead of the period of erosion. These elevating graders were building approximately a mile of terrace a day.

from the U.S. if approximately half can be paid for in francs . . .

"Spanish textile producers' import goal for 1954-55 is 225,000 bales from the U.S., but a large part of this amount would have to be paid for in pesetas."

Cotton exports for the past season are estimated at 3,783,000 bales—an increase of 735,000 bales above the previous year. A further increase is expected in the current season mainly due to small stocks abroad, but with the new law playing an important part.

• Texas Ginners List New Directors

DIRECTORS and alternates of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association were elected at the recently-concluded series of district meetings. Directors and alternates, by districts, follow:

(1) F. E. Wilson, Texarkana; C. R. McClure, High; (2) Chester Phillips, Greenville; Floyd Weeks, Wills Point; (3) Ernest Griffith, Sherman; Truitt Peek, Commerce; (4) J. L. McCulloch, Dawson; J. O. Williams, Frost;

(5) Joe Wier, Covington; Carl Duncan, Mt. Calm; (6) Walter Evans, Jr., Lorena; L. E. Buice, Waco; (7) J. E. Morgan, Plum; H. B. Seifert, Weimar; (8) H. L. Marshall, Jr., Moody; George Collier, Troy; (9) Otto C. Pfluger, Pflugerville; Otto Graef, Kyle;

(10) H. D. Madson, Danevang; A. J. Wendel, Jr., El Campo; (11) J. F. Michna, Woodsboro; Allen Calhoun, Goliad; (12) G. A. Gerdes, Sinton; Joe Clark, Corpus Christi; (13) Maurice Hance, San Benito; (14) John N. Burkhardt, Alamo; James Walsh, Mission;

(15) B. T. Juvenal, Vernon; Troyal Pearson, Byers; (16) Gordon Hedrick, Quanah; Horace Hunter, Quitaque; (17) W. L. Smith, Ralls; R. T. Lambert, Idalou; (18) Orville Bailey, Anton; Elmo Caudle, Hale Center; (19) Drew Watkins, Sudan; E. B. Eeds, Plainview; (20) Herman Chesshir, Brownfield; Earl Hobbs, New Deal; (21) Nolan Barmore, Loraine; E. K. Willis, Roscoe; (22) Bob Horton, Abilene; Orb Coffman, Goree; (23) Glenn Camp, Ft. Hancock; Kenneth Davis, Pecos.

New Mexico advisory directors: Walter Craft, Carlsbad; J. B. Greer, La Union; W. L. Griffin, Deming; Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces.

Louisiana advisory directors: J. H. Williams, Natchitoches; L. M. Coco, Alexandria.

Oklahoma advisory directors: Arch Rollow, Wynnewood; J. S. Morrison, Chickasha.

Previously-named members of the executive committee are Horace Etchison, McAllen, chairman; Sam Reed, O'Brien; A. N. Robertson, Hillsboro; R. L. Massey, Pilot Point; C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; Martin Teinert, Walburg; Peary Wilemon, Maypearl; R. K. Phillips, Sugarland; and Roy Forkner, Lubbock. Ex-officio members are Max C. Smith, San Marcos; H. P. Donigan, Brookshire; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon; and W. J. Ely, Snyder.

Georgia Group Sets Date

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia will hold its fifty-fifth anniversary convention at the Boca Raton Hotel and Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 27-28-29, it has been announced by George E. Glenn, Jr., president.

Avoid Bald-Headed Bales, Says Cotton Council

"Bald-headed" cotton bales are popping up across the Belt during the current ginning season, the National Cotton Council has reported.

A bald-head is a bale with no covering on the end. It often is caused by improper practices at the gin press, says the Council. The result is that baled lint picks up additional contamination from dirt, grease, tar and the like.

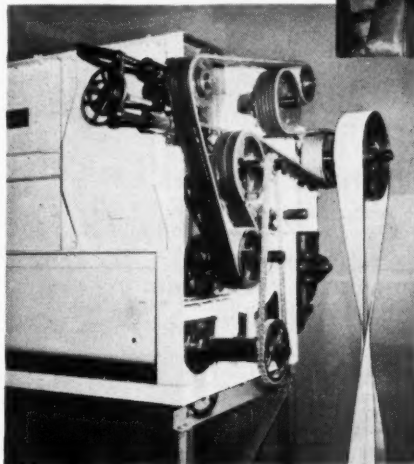
Ginners can eliminate most bald-heads by: (1) ordering full-size, good quality bale bagging; and (2) seeing that their press hands do a careful job of dressing lower platens on down-packing presses.

Sides and ends of the bagging should be folded out and down around the platen. Otherwise, parts of the bagging may be folded double, and when pressure is applied they can't be pulled out to wrap ends and sides of the bale as they should be.

Gin machinery manufacturers have provided plenty of space around the platens for folding out the sides and ends of bagging, the Council points out, and a little more care in dressing platens—with full-size bagging—will eliminate most bald-headed bales.

■ W. L. WEBER, Taft, Texas, was visiting friends in the crushing industry in Dallas recently.

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COTTON GINS & OIL
MILLS THROUGHOUT
THE COUNTRY



The Wood's V-Drives shown directly above transmit a terrific load! Each V-Drive consists of 16.0"PDx18"D grooves on Diesel to 27.0"PDx18"D on line shaft. Each Caterpillar Diesel powers a 4/80 outfit consisting of 10 fans, 2 separators, 2-70 cylinder cleaners, burr machine, distributor, super jems, 3 cylinder after cleaners, super unit feeders, gins, lint cleaners, condenser and press. The photo on the left also shows another well designed Wood's V-Drive.

Wood's V-Belts are most carefully engineered from a standpoint of great strength, long life and low stretch characteristics. They have excelled in every industrial application. Wood's V-Belt Drives are economical investments. For prompt, courteous service, write or call our Dallas Office or look in the phone book for your nearest Wood's Distributor.

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At Spring Lake, N.J.

Chemicals Group Holds Meeting

■ **MORE** industry research is recommended by Retiring President Paul Mayfield. New NAC head is W. W. Allen.

W. W. Allen, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., was named president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association at the annual meeting held

Sept. 8-9-10 at Spring Lake, N.J. Named to serve with him was Fred W. Hatch, Shell Chemical Corp., Denver, vice-president; Lea S. Hitchner, Washington, was re-elected executive secretary-treasurer.

New board members include Chester M. Brown, Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., New York; Charles H. Sommer, Jr., Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis; and J. V. Vernon, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Middleport, N.Y.

Paul Mayfield, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., retiring president, pointed out that "the products we make and sell protect the economy of our national agriculture and have a direct effect upon public health Your responsibility to the people of this country," he told the group, "and the stake

you have in this business are far out of proportion to your dollar sales."

Mayfield warned that "if we as members of this industry do not supply the research to carry this whole industry forward, you can be certain that someone else will do it for you—and send you the bill I urge you, don't let it go by default."

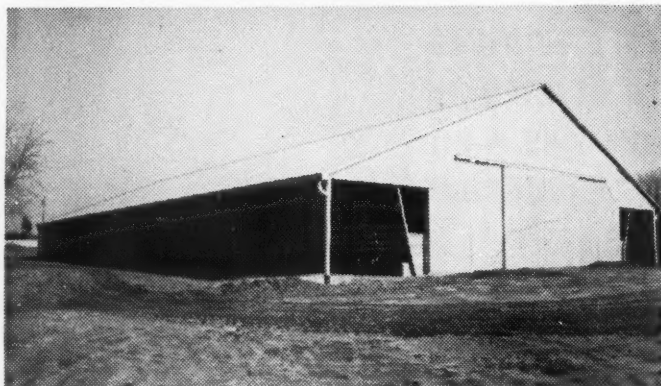
Progress is being made in putting antibiotics to work in the control of plant diseases, John E. Dunegan, USDA, reported. Streptomycin, terramycin and other antibiotics are being used in extensive experimental studies and in field tests for the control of diseases of fruits and vegetables, he said.

William R. Jester, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, discussed antibiotics which are effective in the prevention and treatment of infections of small animals, poultry, calves and swine.

Dr. David E. Price, assistant surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service, reported that there is no foundation for rumors that certain insecticides, especially DDT, are responsible for an increase in polio myelitis, gastrointestinal complaints, cancer and a wide range of psychoneurotic disturbances.

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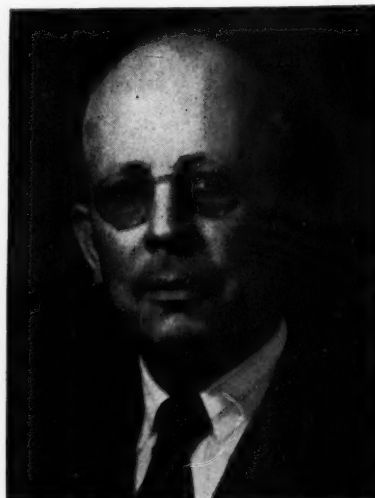
BRADEN STEEL CORPORATION

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Brazilian Cotton Exports Higher in 1953-54

Brazilian cotton exports during the season ended last July 31 are estimated at 1,396,000 bales or nearly 10 times the small exports of the 1952-53 season, 144,600 bales.

USDA reports that South Brazil's 1954 cotton harvest was practically completed by the end of August and 95 percent of the crop was ginned.



NCPA Head Visits Dallas

J. B. SNELL, Minden, La., is actively carrying on the duties of the presidency of the National Cottonseed Products Association and is working closely with the Association staff. He recently came to Dallas to discuss with A. L. Ward, director, and Garlon A. Harper, assistant director, of the NCPA Educational Service, activities and future plans of the Educational Service. He also visited the offices of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, which is the official publication of NCPA as well as of the national ginners' and all state ginners' associations.

• Swint Urges Ginners To Support Council

A. G. SWINT, Orchard Hill, Ga., president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, has urged all ginners to collect 10 cents per bale to support the programs of the National Cotton Council.

Like Council President A. L. Durand, whose statement on this subject ap-



A. G. SWINT

peared in the Sept. 11 issue of The Press, Swint emphasizes that the Council is doing a crucially important job for the industry.

"Through its programs for greater research, greater efficiency, more sales promotion and greater public understanding, cotton has scored a tremendous record of achievement. Since 1939—the year the Council was founded—we have seen our domestic consumption rise by some three million bales a year. That added market has increased the farmers' income by \$600 million a year. It has meant not only prosperity for the Cotton Belt, but it has strengthened the fabric of our whole national economy," Swint points out.

"As a ginner myself," he continues, "I regard the 10 cents a bale I collect for the Cotton Council as a gilt-edged investment. To those farmers and ginners who have not yet pledged their support, I urge that they do so right away. We face many serious problems. We can solve them by working through the Council, which can put the combined weight of our entire industry behind our efforts."

The head of the ginners concludes his statement by noting that "each contribution is small but the sum total provides a powerful force—a force we know can meet the challenge before us."

Alabama Mill Burns

Standard Chemical Co.'s oil mill at Troy, Ala., was destroyed by fire earlier this month, with damage estimated at around \$100,000 by E. C. Orme, president. The installation was new and had been in operation only three weeks. Origin of the fire was not immediately known.

Clyde McInnes of Amsco Honored in Galveston

Clyde C. McInnes, Chicago manager of American Mineral Spirits Co. solvent extraction division, was honored at a banquet on Clyde "Mac" McInnes Night commemorating his twenty-fifth anniversary with Amsco. The dinner was a feature of Amsco's sales meeting at the Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Texas, Aug. 23-27.

"Mac" was presented with a diamond service award and an inscribed gold watch by A. W. Vallentyne, chairman of American Mineral Spirits Co. Telegrams and messages from Europe, and all parts of the U.S., were received congratulating him on his twenty-five years with Amsco. McInnes, a pioneer in the pe-

troleum extraction field, has been a leader in this expanding branch of the industry.

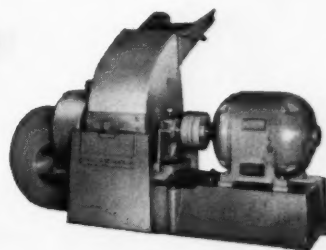
Cotton Picking Contest Plans Are Announced

"When you pick, pick cotton, America's greatest product," say sponsors of the National Cotton Picking Contest, held annually in Blytheville, Ark. The fifteenth annual contest will be held Sept. 30-Oct. 1.

A parade, beauty pageant and street dances will be features of the event, which is expected to attract 20,000 spectators. Mechanical pickers will be demonstrated, and the celebration will be climaxed by a cotton ball, with a nationally-known band furnishing music.

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supplement your ginning business
with custom grinding and mixing.

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You can be sure that ONE of the Jacobson grinders will exactly meet your specifications, regardless of materials to be ground and capacity required. That's because Jacobson offers a complete line with many labor-saving features and power ranges.

2. Specific suggestions for your custom grinding requirement.

Tell us what you want to grind, and we'll help you work out your plans and help you decide what equipment you need. Jacobson grinders are now operating in a wide variety of installations, including custom and commercial mills as well as industrial establishments.

In addition to the "Ajacs"

Jacobson manufactures grinders from ¼ to 200 H.P., including the "Master" and "Universal" for other types of grinding applications such as cotton burrs or oil meal.

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as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• USDA Rules on Grading

MILLS operating under the support program are required to have officially graded all cottonseed purchased, except seed purchased from producers, says T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis. Crushers who have accepted Bulletin 3 must have cottonseed graded in accordance with U.S. official standards, including a linters de-

termination, whether or not the products are tendered from such seed. This ruling was sent to NCPA by the director of the oils and peanut division of USDA's Commodity Stabilization Service.

• Price Support Losses

LOSSES on farm price support operations reached an all-time high of \$419,477,000 in the year ending last

June 30, USDA reports. Previous record loss was around \$345 million in fiscal 1951. For fiscal 1953 losses added up to only \$61 million.

On June 30 USDA investment in commodities stored under price supports totaled over \$6 billion, compared with \$3.5 billion a year earlier. This investment is expected to increase sharply in the months ahead.

• Some Won, Some Lost

A USDA STUDY shows that the least profitable farming operations carried on last year were on non-irrigated cotton farms of the Texas Plains area. Most profitable operations were conducted in Idaho and Washington on winter wheat and pea farms. Second and third rank types were irrigated cotton on the Texas Plains and cash grain in the Corn Belt.

• Wage-Hour Decision

THE FEDERAL wage and hour administrator's definition of "area of production" has been declared invalid by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. It is contrary to a decision on the same subject previously rendered by the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Under the law, some activities are exempt from wage and hour requirements if they are performed within the "area of production as defined by the administrator." The first definition, limiting the exemption to employers of less than eight persons, was invalidated by the Supreme Court.

The new definition of "area of production" excluded any city or town with 2,500 or more population. It is this interpretation that is now held invalid.

• Exhibit Growing

REPORTS from Tom Murray, Atlanta, executive officers of the Alabama-Florida and Georgia ginning associations, say that there has been widespread interest in the Southern Gin Suppliers Exhibit, which will be held for the first time this year. Many firms have already reserved space for displays at the event, which is scheduled for Feb. 15-16 in Atlanta in conjunction with the conventions of three state ginning groups—Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia.

• The Cat's Out!

ANNOUNCEMENTS of the 1955 Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association convention dates were mailed to Association members this year in unique form. Envelope was an ordinary paper grocery sack with this legend added: Let the Cat Out of the Bag.

Inside was a mimeographed paper kitty with all pertinent information typed on its body. Convention dates are June 5-6-7 and headquarters is the St. Anthony Hotel in San Antonio.

• Credit for Japan

JAPAN HAS been extended \$60 million in credit to finance purchases of American cotton under an agreement with the U.S. Export-Import Bank. Credit will be used by Japanese commercial banks.

• No Sprouts on Spuds

POTATO GROWERS on Presque Isle and in other sections of Aroostook County, Maine, will market potatoes this year that will keep for months on pan-

Portable PNEUMATIC CONVEYOR

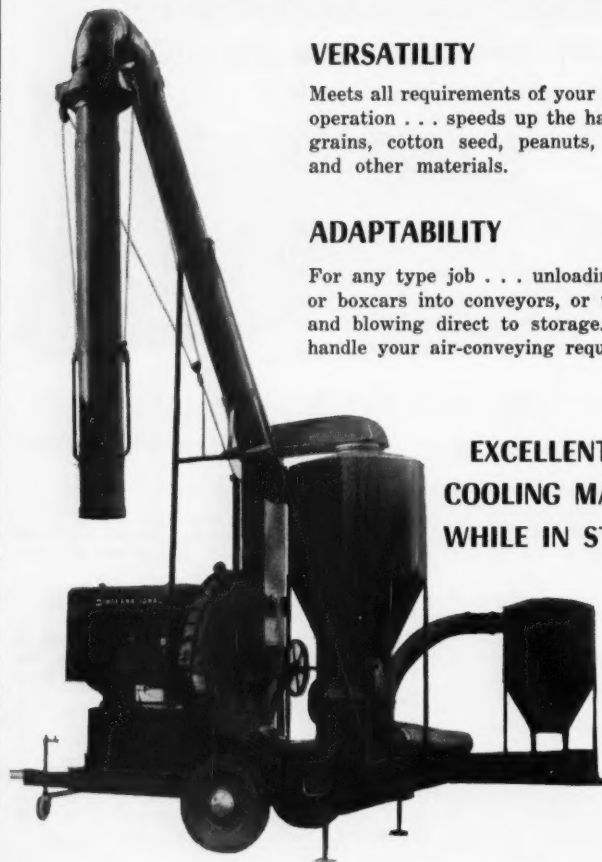
VERSATILITY

Meets all requirements of your unloading operation . . . speeds up the handling of grains, cotton seed, peanuts, soybeans and other materials.

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EXCELLENT FOR
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try shelves without sprouting. A few weeks before harvest, the plants will be sprayed with MH-40, a powder form of maleic hydrazide. Tests by Naugatuck Chemical Division of U.S. Rubber Co., which developed the chemical, show that it prevents potatoes and onions from sprouting in storage for periods ranging up to a year.

• Trash Can Move

PINK BOLLWORM quarantine regulations have been amended to permit movement of gin trash from regulated areas to other destinations. Under a new USDA ruling, gin trash which has been fumigated or given other approved treatment may be issued a certificate and moved to other areas for processing into feed, mulch and other products.

• Probably Couldn't Spell

JIM ELEAZER, South Carolina Extension Service, tells about a fellow he knows whose granddad wrote a book. It was entitled *An Unbiased History of the Confederate War from the Southern Viewpoint*. Never did find a publisher, though. Granddad always thought that maybe the title was too long.

• Hex on Hex

IT ISN'T legal to store hexa-chloro-epoxy - octahydro - endo - dimethano-naphthalene in Dallas any more, except in fireproof, locked storage rooms. This chemical, used in cotton insect control, is particularly dangerous to have laying around loose, explained the Dallas fire chief who recommended that the regulation be passed.

Mexican Labor Problems Discussed at Meeting

Ginners from the Lower Rio Grande Valley were among the representatives of agricultural groups discussing the Mexican labor situation in Dallas Sept. 20 at the meeting of Texas Citrus and Vegetable Shippers' Association. Named to represent Valley ginners at the meeting were Bryan Long, San Benito; Jimmy Walsh, McAllen; and J. S. McManus, Weslaco. At the Dallas meeting, McManus was named president of the vegetable shippers, succeeding Horace Etchison, ginner from McAllen.

Spokesmen for employers of labor asked Walter Thurston, chairman of the President's Migratory Labor Commission, to recommend a border-crossing or work card for braceros, less red tape in hiring procedures, a voice and a vote on future contract negotiations with the Mexican government, and the same privileges for braceros as for domestic workers or visiting Mexican nationals of any economic group.

They said the present program is unworkable on a long-range basis and that its chief objectionable features are (1) federal regulation of employer-worker relationships, (2) its guaranteed contract to workers by federal regulation and (3) the establishment of a minimum wage in agriculture, contrary to the basic law.

Speakers also asserted that the bracero can breach his part of a contract with impunity. They asked that the bracero be required to discharge his contractual obligations just as the employer is obliged to do.

Lt. Gen. J. M. Swing, Commissioner

of Immigration and Naturalization, set out his agency's 12-point plan for the bracero program.

Swing told the convention that everything is being done to make the program workable. He said the employment process will be simplified as much as possible, that satisfactory braceros will continue to be supplied with identification cards to ease the way for recruitment, and that employers should set up a liaison with the U.S. and Mexican governments.

Swing also said, as a long-range objective, the federal government should gradually withdraw its services as a hiring agency. Transfer the cost of selecting and hiring to employers with more efficient results and less cost to the taxpayers, he added.

He observed that "problem" laborers, misfits, thieves, malingerers, and others, would be greatly reduced within two years by identification cards. Cards endorsing workers as satisfactory will cull the lazy and inept from the willing and able, he declared.

Chemical Finishing Forum To Meet for Third Time

The Chemical Finishing Conference sponsored by the National Cotton Council is the only industry-wide forum devoted to this relatively new development in the cotton textile industry, says Dr. Leonard Smith, the Council's director of utilization research, Washington.

The third annual conference will be held in Washington, Oct. 7-8, with William D. Appel, chief, textile section, National Bureau of Standards, serving as chairman.



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For Spinner-Breeder Event

Details of Program Are Announced

■ **CONFERENCE** to be held in Mississippi Delta Oct. 11-12-13 will stress potentials for greater efficiency in cotton industry.

Potentials for Greater Efficiencies in the Cotton Industry is the theme of the eleventh annual Spinner-Breeder Conference, to be held this year Oct. 11-12-13 at Greenville and Stoneville, Miss.

The opening session will be held at Washington County Courthouse, Greenville, starting at 9:30 a.m. Speakers on the morning program include the following: Early Ewing, Jr., cotton breeder, Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott; Harold A. Young, Little Rock, chairman of the executive committee and past president of the National Cotton Council; J. Craig Smith, Sylacauga, Ala., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute; and E. J. Overby, director, cotton division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington.

These speakers will discuss the theme of the conference from different points of view. Ewing will talk about greater efficiency in breeding cotton; Young about producer problems; Smith about spinning; and Overby about quality evaluation.

Following lunch, a textile machinery panel will be presented. Three representatives of the American Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association will take part in the discussions. They are Robert Jones, John R. Schenck and Dr. Zoltan S. Szaloki.

Jones is vice-president of the Saco-Lowell Shops in Biddeford, Maine. He will talk about improvements in the initial stages of the processing of cotton fiber in the textile mill.

Schenck is the southern manager, dryer division, of Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Charlotte, N.C. He will discuss the effect of new finishing processes on cotton fibers and will supplement his discussion with a display of unfinished and finished cloth.

Doctor Szaloki is the assistant director of research for Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. He will tell the conference of the new cotton opening and cleaning system recently announced to the public.

• **Tours Planned**—Following the panel discussion on textile machinery Oct. 11, conferees will tour Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott. The next morning there will be a tour of Bobshaw Seed Co., Indianola, and of Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Stoneville.

Visits to the Delta Branch Experiment Station and U.S. Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville are planned for the afternoon of Oct. 12.

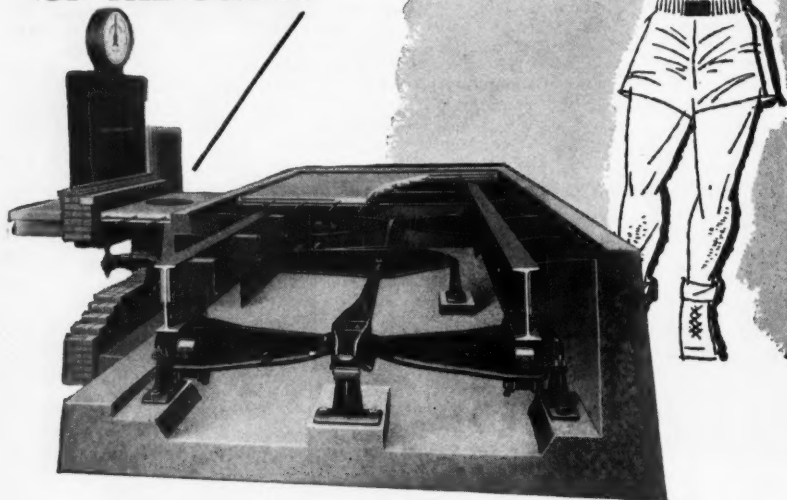
• **Cross Section of Industry**—A panel discussion featuring leaders from a cross section of the cotton industry is set for the morning of Oct. 13. The interrelation of breeding, merchandising and spinning will be stressed.

Among the members on this panel will be Charles Thompson, manager of the cotton and waste division of Martha Mills, Silverton, Ga. Thompson will speak for the cotton spinners. Martha Mills is the textile division of B. F. Goodrich Co. Thompson's talk will outline how spinners are utilizing the efforts of cotton breeders and merchants to increase mill efficiency.

Another panel member will be Gen. A. G. Paxton of A. G. Paxton & Co., Greenville. Paxton, a widely known cotton merchant, will talk about what cotton merchants are doing to contribute to greater spinning efficiency.

Henry Webb, a breeder with Coker's

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Oklahoma Groups Set Convention Dates

Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association will hold its annual meeting Feb. 23-24 at Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, and Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association will meet May 17-18 at Lake Murray Lodge, Lake Murray, according to an announcement by J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma City, secretary of the two groups.

Officers of the ginners' group include Elmer Dawson, Mountain View, president; H. N. Panell, Lawton, first vice-president; and Lester Palmer, Okemah, second vice-president.

Marvin Slack, Anadarko, is president of the crushers, and R. J. Richardson, Oklahoma City, is vice-president.

Pedigreed Seed Co. at Hartsville, S.C., will take part in the panel to represent his segment of the cotton industry. He will discuss the contributions toward increased spinnability made by the cotton breeder.

A fourth member of the panel is to be Dr. Robert W. Webb of the cotton division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. Doctor Webb will speak on fiber and spinning property relations.

Moderator for the industry panel will be F. L. Gerdes, manager of the Bobshaw Seed Co. at Indianola.

• **Delta Council Sponsors** — The Delta Council is sponsor of this annual event in cooperation with the entire cotton industry. The conference serves as a sounding board for problems and progress concerning cotton, from the seed breeder through the spinner and textile manufacturer.

Hosts for this fall's conference will be the cotton breeders of the Mississippi Delta territory and others, including Delta & Pine Land Co., Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Bobshaw Seed Co., Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., and the Southern Cotton Shippers' Association.

Presiding at the opening session will be J. R. Flautt, Swan Lake, Miss., former Delta Council president and now chairman of the advisory research committee. George B. Walker, president of Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., will preside at the Oct. 13 session.

• **Other Events**—Other meetings of interest to the cotton industry will be held in conjunction with the spinner-breeder event. They include a meeting of the cotton quality committee of the Na-

tional Cotton Council and the USDA-sponsored Cotton Improvement Conference.

The Council meeting will convene Oct. 13 at the close of the spinner-breeder meeting. The USDA Cotton Improvement Conference will commence its program Oct. 13 and stay over through Oct. 14 for additional meetings. D. M. Simpson, U.S. Cotton Field Station, Knoxville, Tenn., is chairman of this group.

• **Oil Chemists Will Meet Oct. 11-13**

MORE THAN 500 persons are expected at the twenty-eighth fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society. The meeting will be held at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Oct. 11-12-13.

J. C. Konen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, is general chairman for the meeting, which will have a number of social events in addition to the business program.

Approximately 85 titles are listed for papers that will be presented during the general sessions of the meeting, starting Monday morning, Oct. 11.

There will be four symposia: on drying oils, waste disposal, utilization of surfactants and analytical techniques.

C. E. Morris, Armour & Co., Chicago, is president of the Society. Other officers include W. A. Peterson, Colgate-Palmolive Co., Jersey City, vice-president; R. W. Bates, North American Laboratory Service, Chicago, secretary; and A. F. Kapecki, Wurster and Sanger, Inc., Chicago, treasurer. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, Chicago, is executive secretary.

• **New Yorkers To Tour Delta Cotton Area**

THE SECOND Cotton Textile Merchants' and Converters' Tour of the cotton-producing Mississippi Delta and Memphis areas will be held Oct. 5-8.

New York textile firm executives have been invited to make the tour and see at first hand modern techniques of cotton production. Purpose of the tour is to give these textile merchants, who collectively market the bulk of American cotton products, better insights into cotton production and the quality improvements from seed to bale which are being made.

Members of the party will be dinner guests of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce Oct. 5. The next day they will see a field demonstration of mechanized farming at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, and will visit Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co. The New York visitors will also participate in a cotton picking contest and visit Delta & Pine Land Co. at Scott. They will see cotton genetics experiments at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, tour the U.S. Ginning and Fiber Laboratories, and drive to Clarksdale through Delta cotton country.

There they will hear a talk by a leading cotton planter of the area. The group will then go to Memphis, where they will be guests of the Memphis Cotton Exchange. On the last day of the tour, the visitors will hear a summary of the National Cotton Council's program, after which visits are scheduled to either cotton classing offices on Front Street or the Cotton Exchange.

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The cotton oil brokerage firms have found it necessary to raise the brokerage on cottonseed oil to the same level as that paid for soybean oil.

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FOR SALE—Oil Mill Machinery: Prater DF-9 Blue Streak, Williams and Jacobson grinders, 5 high crushing rolls. Meal coolers. Screening tanks. Filter presses, Redler conveyors. Good condition. Contact—Lee Atherton Letter or phone Atlantic 2112. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—All kinds cotton gin and oil mill equipment, expellers, screw presses, screening tanks, filter presses, natural gas engines, one GMAC No. 465 automatic box nailing machine with motor and some spare parts.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas. Phone 3-4890, warehouse 502 North 14th Street, Temple, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers, each complete with 14" conditioner and 36" cooker; rolls, cookers, 176 and 141-saw Carver linters, all completely rebuilt. Fort Worth lint cleaner, filter presses, attrition mills, No. 199-60" seed cleaner, No. 153 separating unit, No. 136 double drum hull beater.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 1212 South Industrial Blvd., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel linter baling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Complete solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pitcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Anderson Twin Motor Super-Duo 36" cooker expellers complete with motors and electrical starting equipment. Purchased new in 1946, operated approximately 3 years. Excellent condition. Present arrangement for flax and soybean, will rebuild for cottonseed if desired. Contact—Lee Atherton, Letter or phone Atlantic 2112. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—New 12 x 18 type "RCD" rotary positive displacement Roots-Connorsville blower to handle at the inlet 1540 c.f.m. air discharging at 4# gauge pressure when operating at 510 r.p.m. requiring 35 h.p., complete with 40 h.p. motor. New Tyler Niagara vibrating screen for copra type 300 Ser. #9417, 9' 6" overall base frame 4' x 8' agl. surface vibrating screen, 2 screens 4' long each, 6'-2 3/4" wide complete with 5 h.p. Westinghouse motor and magnetic switch. (2) New Tyler Hummer electric vibrator with hummer screen. #10203 frame 10' long, 4' 8" wide 38" high. Ser. No's 50-1738-9. (2) New Williams cake grinders size 30, 10' 3" long, 24 1/2" wide. Serial No's 11447-8, one with 100 h.p. motor. Contact—Lee Atherton, Letter or phone Atlantic 2112. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gin Equipment for Sale

SEASONAL CLOSE-OUTS—One horizontal hy-draulic press pump, \$150; one Continental paragon cotton press, \$650; one all steel Cameron trapper, \$400; 5-80 saw Lummus gin stands, \$300 each; 5-66" L.E.F. feeders, \$250 each.—Hughston Sales Co., 2944 Oak Lane, Dallas, Texas, HU-5321.

FOR SALE—One Continental 10 foot triple saw bur machine. One 1953 Ford harvester used for picking less than 20 bales.—McQueen Smith Farms, Prattville, Ala.

FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills and compresses. Some for operation where located, others for sale to move. If interested contact M. M. Phillips, Phone 5-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—New Kemgas Statifiers and Moyst wetting agent, new government type tower driers and equipment, new flat or V-belts, lacing and dressing, V-sheaves, screw elevators, Phelps fans, conveyor and steel conveyor trough and equipment and numerous other items in new gin machinery and supplies. Also a large assortment of excellent all steel condensers, press pumps, steel bur machines, conveyor distributors, all steel presses, and numerous electric motors and power units for your gin plant. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of guaranteed late model used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE: To be moved—4-70 Murray gin; 4-70 Mitchell extractor feeders; one Murray 5-cylinder airline cleaner; one Murray incline 6-cylinder cleaner with late model press and condenser, all electric power. Gin in good condition and has run every year.—Artesia Alfalfa Grower's Association, Artesia, N.M.

FOR SALE—5-80 Murray air blast gin plant, call quick for bargain and reason, \$8,500, still ginning.—W. A. Hiller, Manor, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Natural gas engine, 200 to 300 h.p. Must be in good shape and cheap. Call or write—Gus Balzer, Schulenburg, Texas.

WANTED—Several power units 100 to 200 h.p., gasoline, butane or natural gas. Give description and price.—Jack W. Miller, 37 Oldham Circle, Amarillo, Texas.

WANTED—Two Lummus cleaning separators, 6 feet wide. Any condition.—James F. Buske, Shiner, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Night superintendent for oil mill. Must be capable, sober, steady worker. Mail particulars as to age, experience and references with application.—Vernon Oil Mill, Vernon, Texas.

POSITION WANTED—Graduate chemist: Five years experience in solvent-type oil mill control, feed, fertilizer, and insecticide analysis.—Box "KC", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

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FOR SALE—New one row International cotton picker on Farmall H tractor. Has picked only forty-five bales, \$5,500.—Taylor Bonded Warehouse, Davisboro, Ga.

Indian Cotton Output Set At 3.9 Million Bales

USDA reports that the estimated production of cotton in India this year is now set at about 3.9 million bales. Supplies on hand on Aug. 1 totaled an estimated 1.8 million bales.

Imports are estimated as follows: 123,000 bales from the U.S., 183,000 from Egypt, 184,000 from East Africa and 41,000 from other sources.

The Department reports that the Indian Central Cotton Committee which met recently in Bombay stressed the importance of boosting domestic production of long-staple cottons. Previously, emphasis has been on making India self-sufficient with respect to the traditional Indian and Pakistani varieties, which are under one inch in staple.

Production of long staple cotton in India is currently between 82,000 and 98,000 bales annually. It was only 38,000 bales in 1950-51.

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2	25		Open Drip-proof	1800	653.00	269 ⁰⁰ ea.
3	20		Open Drip-proof	1800	556.00	229 ⁰⁰ ea.
3	15		Open Drip-proof	1800	422.00	187 ⁰⁰ ea.
8	10		Open Drip-proof	1800	352.00	146 ⁰⁰ ea.
3	7 1/2		Open Drip-proof	1800	278.00	115 ⁰⁰ ea.
9	2		Open Drip-proof	1800	160.00	66 ⁰⁰ ea.
4	1 1/2		Open Drip-proof	1800	138.00	56 ⁰⁰ ea.
5	1		Open Drip-proof	1800	117.00	47 ⁰⁰ ea.
7	15		Open Drip-proof	1200	556.00	229 ⁰⁰ ea.

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Progress of the Crop

(Continued from Page 13)

cotton area and that treatment should be started if there were as many as 5 to 15 aphids per leaf. Cotton with a high "honeydew" or sugar content may be rejected by millers and spinners, entomologists warned. Excellent yield and quality were reported in the Pecos Valley, and quality was better than usual in the Clovis and Tucumcari areas.

Cotton harvest was about half complete in NORTH CAROLINA, with temperatures averaging near normal. There were heavy rains along the coast, but inland soils were very dry, with some areas reporting no rain in over a month.

In OKLAHOMA there were cheerful reports only from irrigated areas, where good prospects were general. In non-irrigated fields, yields generally were light. Weather was favorable for picking, and boll pulling generally made good progress. Shedding was excessive on dryland cotton, and bolls were opening prematurely. Insect damage was negligible.

Severe drouth continued in north, south and central portions of SOUTH CAROLINA. Cotton harvest was about two-thirds complete, and grade and staple were reported generally good.

The drouth situation got worse in parts of West TENNESSEE, and cotton opened fast and prematurely. Some areas reported the poorest crop since 1930. Picking was making good progress, with some fields being picked for a second time.

In TEXAS producers continued to make good progress in harvesting the crop. Stalk destruction moved rapidly in South Texas. In the Lower Valley, some gins were still working on cotton picked before the plow-up deadline. The entire state is dry and only the latest areas see any chance for cotton to improve.

Picking is about complete in upper Coastal and south central counties, and harvest was active in East Texas and the Blacklands. Extremely low yields were reported in these latter sections due to hot, dry weather. Harvesting was about half done in North Texas. Very light yields were being made in the Edwards Plateau and Cross Timbers sections.

Cotton was opening prematurely in the Low Rolling Plains, as was the dryland crop in the High Plains. Irrigated fields in the High Plains were in good condition, but were being treated for leaf worm, web worm and other insects. Picking was becoming general in the Trans-Pecos region.

William Lankford Dies At Sikeston, Mo.

William W. Lankford, 69, Sikeston, Mo., died Sept. 10. He had been superintendent of Planters Cotton Co. for 26 years and of the Planters Delinting Co. for nine years.

Survivors include his wife; a son, Walter W. Lankford; two daughters, Mrs. Freda Lucille Conley and Mrs. Mary Anne Hahs, both of Sikeston; four brothers, D. Y. Lankford of Savannah, Tenn., J. A. Lankford, A. E. Lankford and T. C. Lankford, all of Los Angeles; six sisters, Mrs. Jim Schauer of Los Angeles, Mrs. B. L. Covington and Mrs. J. A. Ross, both of Memphis, Mrs. J. B. Lucett of Henning, Tenn., Mrs. Floyd Harrison of Nashville, and Capt. Ruby Lankford of Tacoma, Wash., and six grandchildren.

• Exchange of Cotton Ideas Is Planned

A MUTUAL exchange of cotton marketing research ideas and techniques is scheduled next month and in November in a series of conferences between representatives of the National Cotton Council and European textile leaders.

Three members of the Council staff are scheduled to arrive in Manchester Oct. 3 for the initial meeting. They are Read Dunn, Washington, director of the foreign trade division; M. K. Horne, chief economist; and Frank McCord, market research director, both of Memphis.

Their tentative schedule calls for visits to Manchester, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Paris, Barcelona, Rome, Florence, Milan, Zurich, and Brussels. They will leave London Nov. 11 for the return trip to New York.

Purpose of the conference, Dunn said, is to exchange ideas and experiences in studies of the end uses of cotton. This, he continued, would be helpful in programs of sales promotion and research to increase per capita consumption of cotton.

A request for closer collaboration between the American cotton industry and European manufacturers in programs to increase cotton textile consumption abroad was made last May at Buxton, England, by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. It suggested closer cooperation with the American cotton industry along the lines of contact established in 1953 when a series of technical conferences was held in Europe.

Farm Cash Receipts Run Below Levels of 1953

Marketings during the first eight months of 1954 brought farmers cash receipts of around \$17.4 billion, USDA estimates. This was four percent less than the revised total for the corresponding period of 1953.

Current receipts indicate that the total figure for 1954 will be around \$30.8 billion. This would compare with \$31.4 billion last year.

USDA economists predict that net income of farmers, after expenses have been deducted from total revenue, will equal about \$12.3 billion for 1954. Last year the comparable figure was about \$12.8 billion.

Cash receipts from livestock and their products for the first eight months of 1954 have been around \$11 billion, only two percent under those of the same 1953 period; but crop receipts dropped seven percent to approximately \$6.4 billion.

Texas Prison Cotton Yield Over One Bale Per Acre

Cotton yield from 9,135 acres planted on the Texas Prison System farms is running a little better than one bale to the acre, says Byron W. Frierson, assistant general manager in charge of agriculture. Yield last year was .84 bale to the acre.

At a recent meeting of the prison board \$100,000 was appropriated for expenses involved in providing food for the expanding prison population. Frierson said that every dollar invested this way would be doubled in production.

Picking Costs in Arizona Compared in Bulletin

Machine and hand picking are compared in Bulletin 259, Costs of Harvesting Upland Cotton in Arizona, published during September by the Arizona Experiment Station, Tucson.

Andrew Vanvig and James S. St. Clair of the department of agricultural economics are the authors.

They point out the various factors involved in comparing the costs of machine and hand harvesting and give information that is helpful to individual growers in determining their own conditions.

Mechanical harvesting began on a commercial scale in Arizona in 1949, the bulletin says. Since then the proportion of cotton harvested by mechanical pickers has increased each year, from 10 percent in 1940 to 45 percent in 1953.

The number of machines in use at the peak of each season has increased as follows: 246 in 1950, 928 in 1951, 1,567 in 1952 and 1,825 in 1953.

July Margarine and Butter Purchases Are Surveyed

Purchases of butter for household use during July 1954 were reported about the same as for June 1954, while margarine purchases for household use dropped about five percent in this same period.

USDA estimates that householders bought over 54 million pounds of butter during July, compared with 76.2 million pounds of margarine.

About 54 percent of all families in the survey purchased margarine in July; 42 percent bought butter. Sixteen percent reported buying both products and 20 percent reported buying neither in the four-week period.

The figures in this report are collected from about 5,800 families living across the U.S. National totals are derived by expanding figures reported by this group.

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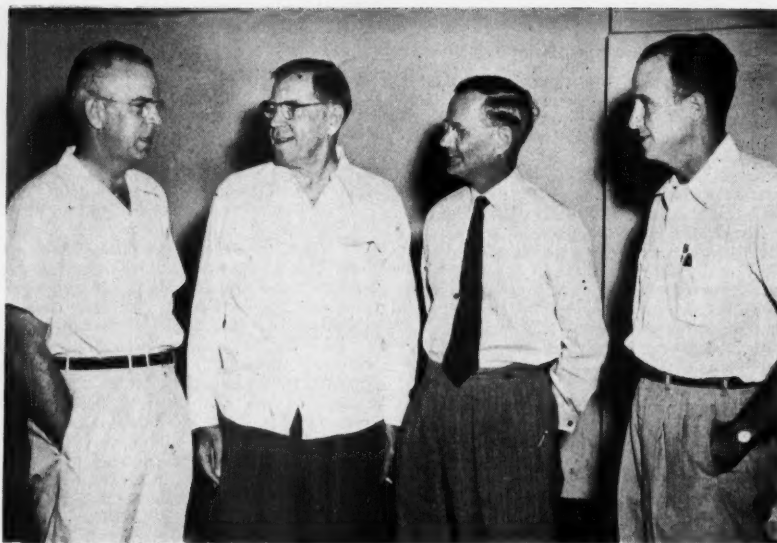
AN ADEQUATE AMOUNT of fat is an essential part of a successful reducing diet, according to Dr. E. E. Rise, of Swift & Co. research laboratories. Doctor Rice told a research symposium of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers at the Hotel Bismarck in Chicago that a number of recent tests on college students have shown low fat diets tend to leave the dieter almost perpetually hungry and feeling irritable and fatigued.

The frequent result of these difficulties, he said, is discontinuation of the treatment or consumption of unrecorded between-meal snacks. Michigan State College reported that a low-fat diet which provided only 1,220 calories a day still did not result in satisfactory weight losses over a four-month period. A similar diet, except that calorie supply was raised to 1,500 by use of table-spreads on toast and potatoes, enabled a second group to make good weight losses, according to the speaker.

Doctor Rice explained the role of fats in the reducing diet as: (1) providing a lasting form of energy that minimizes between-meal hunger, (2) improving the flavor of foods and thus keeping the dieter more satisfied with the diet, (3) facilitating the absorption of certain minerals, particularly calcium, a nutrient dieters have difficulty retaining, (4) generally serving as carriers of vitamins essential to any diet, and (5) providing fatty acids that help alleviate the skin disorders which frequently plague overweight individuals.

Doctor Rice said that by far the most successfully applied reducing scheme is that which employs nutritionally balanced diets adjusted according to dietary preferences of each individual. Handled properly, these regimens will reduce the overweight person, yet keep him healthy, energetic and happy enough to make him want to stay with the diet.

Basically, he said, these diets differ from normal diets only in that smaller amounts of food are consumed and that



Cotton Research Leaders Confer

COTTON BREEDING RESEARCH leaders are shown here during a recent conference at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. Left to right are Dr. E. V. Smith, Alabama Experiment Station director and administrative advisor of the regional project in cotton genetics; Dr. J. O. Ware, Arkansas Experiment Station; Dr. J. B. Hutchinson, Empire Cotton Growing Corp., Uganda, Africa; and Dr. T. R. Richmond, Texas A. & M. College, who is project coordinator.

certain foods are limited more severely than others. "Naturally, fats are in the restricted classification, although the more successful of these reducing schemes include fats as an integral part of the diet."

Clara Gebhard Snyder, consumer service consultant, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, told the group that "there are heartening signs that the pendulum of 'bad' scientific press in regard to fats may have reached the farthest point of the arc and is gradually swinging to equilibrium."

She said that more and more nutritionists are stressing the need for some of every food group in each meal. "Fats are still, as they always have been, one of the basic trio — fat-protein-carbohydrate—of good nutrition," she pointed out.

Mrs. Snyder reported that she has found lay people to be very interested in nutritional information today, but that there are still many weaknesses in the American diet. Children up to two years usually have a good diet and fathers have often been found to be the best fed next to baby, she said. Mothers frequently have the poorest diet, except when there is a teen age girl in the family. Girls 13 to 18 years of age are the worst dietary offenders, Mrs. Snyder stated.

Also presented at the symposium was a paper prepared by W. E. Hulse, of Central Soya Co., Inc. It was read by S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

Hulse predicted that the margarine industry might well supply a "vastly larger proportion of processed fat requirements," if fluid milk were to find its "real market."

He said, "It has been estimated that if each person in this country drank three more glasses of milk weekly, we would have a shortage instead of ac-

cumulated surpluses of the by-products of milk."

The soybean spokesman noted that this country has overcome large surplus problems before, pointing to the troubles met by the egg support program a few years ago. He recalled that egg consumption was raised by energetic research and promotion and he said he was optimistic that the fluid milk situation would be solved in the same way eventually.

He noted that it was only a few years ago that this nation became self sufficient with respect to its requirements of fats and oils. "Like the problems of the new rich," he guessed, "possibly these problems could be classed as a form of indigestion."


The committee which developed the symposium was composed of Drs. Rice, Heber R. Baldwin, of Kraft Foods, Leonard J. Vinson, of Lever Brothers and George A. Crapple, of Wilson and Co., Inc. Riepma served as chairman of the meeting.

E. E. Clarke, Retired Mill Leader, Dies Sept. 15

Friends throughout the crushing industry were saddened by the passing of E. E. Clarke, Memphis, on Sept. 15. Until his retirement in 1945, he was associated with the Southern Cotton Oil Co. for 37 years and was district manager at Memphis 28 years. Active in the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association, National Cottonseed Products Association and other industry organizations, he was also a former president of Memphis Merchants Exchange.

Services were held in Memphis on Sept. 17 with interment in Elmwood. Survivors include his wife and a brother, Cleveland B. Clarke, both of Memphis.

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Range Conditions Vary In Western States

Range and pasture feed conditions vary greatly in western states, USDA reports. There the drouth remains unbroken in sections of the Central Plains, the Southwest and intermountain region. At the same time, local rains have aided the situation in some areas, the mid-September report states.

Oklahoma continues hot and dry, with reduced range and pasture feed prospects comparing with conditions in 1936. In Texas, ranges and pastures suffered from hot, dry weather, making the lowest feed rating since 1934. August rains in Texas improved grazing and feed crops in the northwest, west and parts of the southeast and Gulf.

New Mexico range conditions improved with August rains, but the rainfall was scattered and some areas continued dry. Arizona had good feed conditions following August rains. In Nevada, the long-standing drouth reduced range feed to the lowest rating since 1934. Utah ranges also suffered further deterioration.

California reports generally good range and pasture conditions. Range feed conditions generally are good in Montana, North and South Dakota and Nebraska, following August rains. Wyoming generally continues dry, with range feed in the worst condition since September 1934.

New Jobs Created By Research

New chemical products have created half a million jobs in the last 40 years, says the Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del. Since 1931 manufacture and sale of new items have been responsible for 35,650 new jobs in the Du Pont Co. alone, the company says, adding that these opportunities have come about almost entirely through research programs.

Procter and Gamble Buys Canadian Soybean Plant

Sale of a Canadian soybean plant at Toronto to a subsidiary of Procter & Gamble Co. has been announced by E. P. Taylor, chairman of the firm which owned the plant. The mill was built during World War II by Canadian Breweries at the request of the government.

Victory Soya Mills, Inc., is the name of the purchasing firm, of which Neil H. McElroy is president. Vice-president and general manager will be E. L. Newman, Louisville, Ky.

Canadian soybean production increased from 220,000 bushels in 1940 to 4,406,000 bushels in 1953.

Frozen Desserts Popular In Survey in Missouri

Frozen desserts containing cottonseed and soybean oils have been accepted by the general public as being equal, and in some cases superior, to similar products made from butterfat, according to a recent study made by the University of Missouri.

In the study 325 people were interviewed, and popularity of the vegetable oil products is based on taste and economy, they say.

A majority of those interviewed said they would not pay more than 10 cents a quart more for ice cream than for a vegetable oil product. On the other hand, those who continue to purchase ice cream do so because they like its taste better.

Interviews were held with people from all parts of Missouri.

Robert E. Clark Dies At Senatobia, Miss.

Robert E. Clark, Senatobia, Miss., died Sept. 11 at his home. He was 68 years old. Clark was formerly manager of Senatobia Gin and Ice Co., a position from which he resigned several years ago because of poor health.

Survivors include his wife; and two sisters, Mrs. Floyd Harrison, Memphis, and Mrs. Graves Sanders, Looxahoma.

Everything Changes — Except Us

Anyone 21 to 101

Will Enjoy This, Even If

They Saw It Before

IT SEEMS to me they are building staircases steeper than they used to. The steps are higher, or there are more of them, or something. Maybe this is because it's so much farther today from the first floor to the second floor, and it is getting harder to make two steps at a time or even one step at a time.

Another thing I've noticed is the small print they're using lately. Newspapers are getting farther and farther away when I hold them, and I have to squint to make them out. The other day I had to back halfway out of a telephone booth in order to read the number on the coin box. It is obviously ridiculous to suggest that a person my age needs glasses, but the only other way I can find out what's going on is to have someone read aloud to me, and that's not too satisfactory because people speak in such low voices these days I can't hear them very well.

Everything is farther than it used to be. It's twice the distance from my house to the station now, and they've added a fair sized hill that I never noticed before. The trains leave sooner too. I've given up running for them because they start faster these days when I try to catch them.

A lot of things are different lately; barbers no longer hold up a mirror behind me when they've finished, so I can see the back of my head. They don't put the same material into my clothes any more either. I've noticed that all my clothes have a tendency to shrink, especially in certain places, such as around the waist. The laces they put in shoes nowadays are much harder to reach.

Even the weather is changing. It's getting colder in winter, and the summers are hotter than they used to be. I'd go away, if it wasn't so far.

People are changing too. For one thing, they're younger than they used to be when I was their age. I went back recently to an alumni reunion at the college I graduated from in 1943—that is, 1933—I mean 1923 and I was

shocked to see the mere tots they're admitting as students these days. The average age of the freshmen couldn't have been more than seven, and they seem to be more polite than in my time—several undergraduates called me "sir" and one of them asked me if he could help me across the street.

On the other hand, people my own age are so much older than I am. I realize that my generation is approaching middle age (define middle age roughly as the period between 21 and 101 but there is no excuse for my classmates tottering into a state of advanced senility. I ran into my old roommate at the bar and he'd changed so much that he didn't recognize me.

"You've put on a little weight, George," I said. "It's this modern food," said George, "it seems to be more fattening." "How about another martini?" I said. "Have you noticed how much weaker the martinis are these days?" "Everything is different," said George. "Even the food you get, it's more fattening."

I ordered a couple more martinis. "Have you noticed these martinis are weaker than they used to be?" I said.

"You used to be quite a cake eater, George," I said. "Do you still do the black-bottom?" "I put on too much weight," said George. "This food nowadays seems to be more fattening."

"I know," I said. "You mentioned that just a minute ago."

"Did I?" said George.

"How about another martini?" I said. "Have you noticed the martinis aren't as strong as they used to be?"

"Yeah," said George. "You said that twice before." "Oh," I said. . . .

I got to thinking about poor old George while I was shaving this morning. I stopped and looked at my own reflection in the mirror . . . they don't seem to be the same mirrors any more.

• Loss of Markets Is Discussed

NATIONAL COTTONSEED Products Association has distributed a news release concerning sales lost as a result of the cottonseed price support program. Included with the article is a chart, compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census figures, which illustrates cottonseed oil's losses to soybean oil in the manufacture of margarine.

This problem of reduced sales of cottonseed oil has been discussed in several articles in recent issues of The Press. Most recent of these was the publication of the text of Rhea Blake's address which was presented at the annual Memphis meeting of members of the soybean industry. Blake, who is executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, pointed out that a solution to the problem of vegetable oil surpluses is as important to the soybean industry as it is to the cottonseed industry.

The news release sent out by NCPA emphasizes that use of cottonseed oil in margarine has declined from 409 million pounds in 1949 to only 275 million pounds in 1953.

"This decline is especially notable because it occurred during a period when the production of margarine was increasing from 862 million pounds in 1949 to 1,292,000,000 pounds in 1953. While the use of cottonseed oil was declining, other materials—especially soybean oil—increased their share of the margarine market," the release reports.

"The principal factor causing this decline in the use of cottonseed oil in margarine during the 1949-53 period . . . has been the cottonseed price support program. Under that program USDA offers to purchase cottonseed products from those processors who pay the support price for seed. The Department's purchase price on cottonseed oil has been at a level that enabled competing oils to undersell it," the Association points out. "Instead of going into margarine and other finished products, cottonseed oil has been piling up in government warehouses. During the past 2½ years, the Department has purchased a total of 1,395,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil, most of which is still in storage.

"The loss of markets," the release continues, "is not limited to margarine. The quantity of cottonseed oil used in shortening and in other edible products has also declined sharply since 1949 . . . During the four-year period, total yearly consumption of cottonseed oil fell 23 percent."

Fertilizer Group To Hear Wells and Bradfield

Oris V. Wells, administrator, agricultural marketing service, USDA, and Dr. Richard Bradfield, head, department of agronomy, Cornell University, will be the principal speakers at the fall meeting of the National Fertilizer Association at the Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood, Fla., Nov. 10-11-12.

The outlook for farm prices in the next few years and its effect on the agricultural economy will be the topic of Wells' address. Doctor Bradfield will speak on the production of organic residues in the soil and how to manage them for maximum returns.

Pink Bollworm Group Met In Dallas Sept. 23-24

The Beltwide Pink Bollworm Committee met at Dallas Sept. 23-24 to review progress in research, control and quarantine and to plan additional measures to hold the pest in check. Eugene Butler of Dallas, chairman of the committee, presided.

Among those making reports were F. C. Bishopp of the Pink Bollworm Control Center at Brownsville, Texas; J. C. Gaines of the Texas Experiment Station; K. P. Ewing, USDA, Washington; Committee Members Clay Lyle of Mississippi, S. J. McCrory of Louisiana, K. B. McMicken of Arizona, and Charles Chapman of Texas; C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas; Claude L. Welch and J. H. Johnston, National Cotton Council, Memphis; Bob White, D. M. McEachern and F. I. Jeffrey, all with USDA stationed in Texas.

Subjects discussed included highlights of pink bollworm infestation in 1953-54; progress in the cooperative research program; the research program of the Texas Experiment Station; relation of pink bollworm control to control of other cotton insects; operation of quarantine stations in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Arizona; significance of hibernation records in South, Central and North Texas, Oklahoma and the El Paso area; relation of

planting dates to peak moth emergence by areas; relation of stalk destruction to moth migration; the Texas Extension program for pink bollworm control; results of new research that may affect the control program; and a reappraisal of financial needs.

Berkley Vice-Chairman Of Cotton Committee

Dr. Earl Berkley, head of the Anderson, Clayton & Co. fiber and spinning laboratory at Houston, has been named a vice-chairman of the cotton production committee of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas.

The announcement was made in College Station by Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee, after a meeting of Texas leaders on production problems.

"We are appointing Doctor Berkley to head a subcommittee to study the quality problem and to aid our broad program to bring about a needed improvement in the quality of lint and seed in Texas," Jackson said.

Fred Elliott, Texas Extension Service, College Station, another vice-chairman of the committee, will take the initiative in preparing and distributing needed educational material.

C. B. Spencer, Dallas, agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, is chairman of the committee.

Mellorine-Type Frozen Desserts, Production in 1952 and 1953

This USDA table shows production of mellorine-type frozen desserts for 1952 and 1953 by states and by month. Output in 1953 was more than double that of 1952. Five states were added to the

list where restrictions do not prohibit the vegetable oil product, making a total of nine states where mellorine is now manufactured and sold. Texas continues to lead the nation in production.

Month	Alabama		Arkansas		California		Illinois		Missouri	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	299	17	131
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	316	20	152
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	386	16	177
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	393	48	191
May	—	—	—	2	—	28	177	454	204	219
June	—	—	—	14	—	160	303	641	295	321
July	—	—	—	24	—	193	429	648	322	303
August	—	—	—	17	—	127	363	582	245	272
September	—	7	—	18	—	171	344	516	208	239
October	—	29	—	17	—	175	261	415	171	196
November	—	9	—	7	—	146	238	344	127	139
December	—	11	—	7	—	130	235	306	107	137
Total	—	56	—	106	—	1,130	2,457	5,300	1,780	2,477
No. of plants	—	19	—	17	—	6	100	105	68	71

Month	Montana		Oklahoma ¹		Oregon		Texas		U.S. Total	
	1952	1953	1952 ²	1953	1952	1953	1952 ²	1953	1952 ²	1953
	1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons	
January	—	—	17	94	—	14	268	456	306	994
February	—	—	16	89	—	18	265	518	320	1,093
March	—	—	20	130	—	21	358	776	424	1,490
April	—	—	27	164	—	26	437	863	566	1,637
May	—	11	39	221	—	27	601	1,074	1,021	2,036
June	—	15	60	317	—	25	749	1,407	1,407	2,900
July	—	4	77	279	—	30	795	1,290	1,623	2,771
August	—	14	75	255	—	28	834	1,236	1,517	2,531
September	—	12	59	232	—	22	746	1,179	1,357	2,396
October	—	11	71	203	—	19	579	1,005	1,082	2,070
November	—	7	50	123	—	16	421	578	836	1,369
December	—	5	31	108	—	15	296	488	669	1,207
Total	—	79	542	2,215	—	261	6,349	10,870	11,128	22,494
No. of plants	—	11	29 ²	109	—	15	150 ²	206	347 ²	559 ²


¹Includes both Mellorine (6% or more fat) and Mellofreeze (3.25 to 6% fat).

²Revised.

³Includes both wholesale and retail plants or stands.

Defoliation Test Results Discussed in Report

Results of cotton defoliation tests in Texas in 1953 are reported in Texas Experiment Station Progress Report 1680. Studies were conducted at the Lower Rio Grande Valley Station, Weslaco, the main station farm and Brazos River Valley Laboratory near College Station, the Blackland Station, Temple; the High Plains Station, Lubbock, and the El Paso Valley Station, Ysleta. Several tables showing various phases of the experiments are included in the report.



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Memphis, Tennessee



E. C. McGEE Memphis, Tenn., manager of Swift & Co.'s Oil mill in Memphis, started work with the company in Atlanta, Ga., in 1927 in the accounting department.

In 1938 McGee was transferred to the Newark, N.J., shortening manufacturing plant, where he served as chief clerk in the accounting department. Transferred to the Chicago office in 1941, he was in the oil mill accounting department for three years and in the oil mill department for three years.

During the years 1947-50 he was manager of Swift's soybean mill at Des Moines, Iowa, and in 1950 McGee transferred to the southern division office in Memphis. It was in April of 1951 that the crusher was named manager of the Memphis mill.

McGee is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

War Declared on Eggs With Weak Shells

Breeding research to eliminate weak-shelled eggs is being carried on by USDA scientists who point out that weak shells annually are responsible for the breaking or spoiling of about 250 million dozen eggs.

The hen's ability or inability to lay eggs with strong shells is inherited. First step in improving a flock, therefore, is to start with hens that are laying the right kind of eggs.

Scientists have discovered a relatively simple method for measuring durability of the shell. Eggs with strong shells lose moisture less rapidly than those with thin, porous shells. Loss can be determined by weighing eggs or candling them to determine size of the air cell.

Tests show that work in building a flock which lays eggs of good shell quality can be lost quickly if selection and breeding are neglected.

Bulletin on Irrigation

Irrigation Well Waters of New Mexico is the title of a bulletin issued recently by New Mexico Experiment Station, State College.

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The Missouri Boot Heel

(Continued from Page 11)

Marquette went down the Mississippi from the Great Lakes in 1673 and was the first known white man to gaze upon the area that is the Missouri of today. Nine years later, in 1682, LaSalle entered the Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico and claimed the entire Mississippi River Valley for the king of France.

Settlement of the Delta area was stimulated with the construction of the King's Highway (El Camino Real) in 1789, from Ste. Genevieve to New Madrid. Around 1800, or a little after that, the area still had a population of only about 1,500, of which 10 percent were slaves. French and American settlers lived side by side, with the latter becoming a majority about that time, coming mostly from Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina. The line of settlement stretched from Tywappity Bottoms (north of New Madrid) to Little Prairie, now Caruthersville.

• **Sterling P. Reynolds**—In 1896 a 35-year-old Missourian named Sterling P. Reynolds went to Caruthersville, in Pemiscot County, to sell off some lots in the town. What Reynolds didn't know at that time—what nobody could possibly know, in fact—was that he was destined to play the most important single role in making the Missouri Delta the great agricultural area it is today.

In those early days the Mississippi meandered over a wide area and the only land suitable for crops lay along the river. Even so, farming was extreme-

ly hazardous and the land was often under water that overflowed from the Mississippi. The settlers spent most of their time trapping, hunting, and cutting timber, but they had a hard time moving it out of the area after it was cut.

The federal government had about completed a survey of the area by 1840 and knew what needed to be done to prevent the frequent overflows that were a constant threat to the settlers. The first levee in the area was completed in 1855, but two years later it was partially destroyed by a flood.

The area had 36 to 60 inches of rainfall annually, and Reynolds learned from a study of the timber that the soil had wonderful fertility. He decided, too, that the climate was hot enough for cotton. First, though, other levees had to be built and drainage provided.

The country had three big overflows in 1882, 1883 and 1884. In 1897, a year after Reynolds went to Caruthersville, another overflow broke a levee completed only two years before. It was a race between the settlers and the Mississippi, with the river winning most of the time.

Timber was an important business in the area, but its development was held back by lack of adequate transportation. A man named Frank Roberts and four brothers named Cunningham had 20,000 acres of land, and they decided, along with some of the other settlers, to build a railroad. Reynolds, an engineer, having disposed of the lots in Caruthersville, made a survey for 30 miles of railroad in 1897 and the group obtained permission to build it. They borrowed

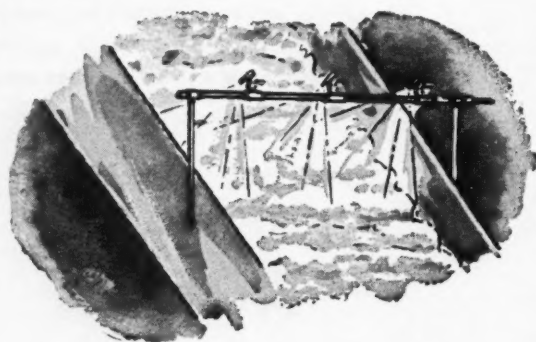
\$100,000 in St. Louis and completed the job in 1899. Mills soon sprang up along the river and the country found itself in the lumber business in a big way.

• **Levee and Drainage Work**—But Reynolds' great interest lay in taming the Mississippi and draining the land so that the area could develop agriculturally. In 1900 he was asked to take charge of the levee on the west bank of the Mississippi, which had broken several times since it was built, and was made chief engineer of the St. Francis Levee District of Missouri, a job he still holds 54 years later. There has not been a break in the levee since Reynolds took charge.

In 1907, Reynolds was elected to a five-member board of the Little River Drainage District and is the only surviving member. He is chairman of the board of the district at this time.

In the initial drainage district project, \$11 million was spent. Since then, an additional \$50 million has gone into the vast, complicated job of building canals and ditches that have transformed the Missouri Delta into one of the country's most highly productive cotton-growing areas.

Almost to a man, Missouri's cotton producers are keenly aware of what the levee and drainage work of Sterling P. Reynolds has meant to their section of the state. And none appreciates more the value of his efforts than Crews Reynolds and W. A. (Bill) Joplin, Jr., of Hayti in Pemiscot County. Crews, one of Missouri's leading ginners, is Sterling P. Reynolds' son, and Joplin is a grandson of the levee and drainage engineer and a nephew of Crews'. The lat-



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ter owns a gin at Caruthersville and farms between 1,200 and 1,500 acres of rich Boot Heel land. Joplin, a younger man, and Uncle Crews jointly own another gin at Hayti.

• **Big Expansion Since Middle 30's** — Even though Missouri has been in the cotton business since before the turn of the century, the industry has had its greatest expansion since the middle 1930's. Average acreage in cotton during the period 1921-30 was 342,000 acres. In the 1931-35 period it averaged 358,000 acres. In the 1946 crop year acreage jumped to 410,000 acres, and in 1937 to 558,000 acres. In the 10-year period 1942-51 harvested acreage averaged 438,000 acres.

The Mississippi Delta is blessed with rich soils and first-rate farmers, but there are times when the weather is very uncooperative in producing a cotton crop. Excessively wet weather at planting time has had more to do with Missouri's sharp acreage fluctuations than any other factor. From 558,000 acres in 1937, acreage dropped to 357,000 in 1938, jumped to 408,000 in 1940 and has stayed above the 400,000-acre mark except in 1943, 1945 and 1946. Largest cotton acreage ever harvested was 600,000 in 1949, but record production came in the previous year—506,000 bales from 555,000 acres.

Acre-yields have fluctuated rather widely, too, and Missourians blame the weather for this as well. The all-time high was in 1939, when the state averaged 555 pounds. Next highest was 549 pounds in 1941. Last year it was 386 pounds of lint per acre.

• **First Gin at Cotton Plant**—We don't know when it was built or how long it was in operation, but Missouri's first gin was erected by E. J. Langdon at Cotton Plant in Dunklin County sometime before the turn of the present century. A son, Ab J. Langdon, built a gin at Hornersville in 1898, in the same county, calling it Langdon Gin Co. A new gin was built on the same site in 1940 and is still in operation as Grand Prairie Gin & Mercantile Co. The gin was owned by Ab J. Langdon, Jr., grandson of Missouri's first ginner, until his death earlier this year. Present manager is E. D. Barrett, who furnished the photograph of the old Langdon gin that accompanies this article.

• **Modern Gins**—Missouri's 173 gins are among the most modern and best-equipped anywhere in the Belt. The state had the best rough preparation record in the Belt in 1951, 1952 and 1953. The figure for the first two years was .1 percent. Last year Missouri's gins posted a near perfect record, ginning only 184 rough-prep bales out of a total of 446,739 bales. The percentage of rough preparation was so low that USDA didn't even bother to figure it.

As for grade index, Missouri tied with Tennessee with 97.8 in 1953, ranking just behind Mississippi's top-place 98.4. In the same year 35.5 percent of the Missouri crop was SM White or better, being outranked only by New Mexico with 40.3 percent.

Cotton's chief competitor in Missouri's Delta area is soybeans, a crop that is also grown in practically every section of the state. Even so, cotton was Missouri's most valuable cash crop in 1953, yielding lint and seed valued at \$84 million. The soybean crop for the entire state was valued at \$63 million. But cotton doesn't win top honors in the cash-

income field every year. In 1951 and 1952, for example, lint and seed came out second best to the bean crop, and it can happen again.

Southeast Missouri cotton farmers, unlike many elsewhere in the Belt, are not tied to a one-crop economy, and this helps balance income in those years when adverse weather makes deep cuts in lint and seed income.

• **Three Part-Time Cotton Workers** — With cotton ranking one, two with soybeans as Missouri's top cash crop, you would expect the state to have an expert corps of cotton specialists working with farmers on production and harvesting problems. After all, Missouri is ranked as one of our major cotton states. The specialists who work on cotton are expert enough, but they can't exactly be called a corps.

Actually, Missouri has only three men working directly with cotton and not one of them is able to devote his full time to it. Best known to ginner is J. M. (Rags) Ragsdale, Extension marketing and ginning specialist, stationed at the University of Missouri at Columbia. Rags has done an outstanding job as ginning specialist, and ginner throughout the cotton growing area of the state know him as a hard and effective worker for improved ginning efficiency.

Another part-time cotton worker is Extension Field Crops Specialist Wm. J. Murphy, who does a good job on cotton production with the limited time he can give it. The third member of Missouri's cotton team is Norman Brown, who goes to school and teaches at the University of Missouri in the winter and manages the Southeast Missouri Experiment Field near Sikeston in the summer. Brown has a few small cotton plots to work with at the farm, but he has never had more than 20 acres at any time.

Missouri's striking disinterest in cotton is understandable to those who take the time to analyze the peculiarities of the industry, but this doesn't keep growers, ginner and other cotton folks from wishing that the people outside the state's compact cotton area would give a little more consideration to a crop that accounts for such a big chunk of Missouri's total farm income.

• **Isolation a Handicap**—Because Missouri's cotton country is tucked away in a very small area, it is easily overlooked by the rest of the state. Too, the University of Missouri is located in approximately the center of the state, some 175 miles from the closest cotton field. These conditions don't blind Extension and other University people to cotton's importance—not by any means—but most of the state's lawmakers naturally represent areas where cotton is as foreign as it would be on the outskirts of Chicago, and so far they have not been too generous in appropriating funds for additional cotton work.

• **Other Crops Suffer, Too**—It can't be said, however, that cotton is the only crop that suffers at the hands of Missouri's lawmakers. Fact is, they are stingy with funds for all agricultural work in the state. For example, in 1952 Missouri ranked fourth among the 10 Midwestern states in the cash value of its farm production, but last in state funds appropriated for agricultural research. Missouri was also in last place among the 10 states in average salaries paid county agents.

But cotton and other crops are doing

all right in the Boot Heel and the area just above the line the surveyors conveniently overlooked under the mellowing influence of John Hardeman Walker's hospitality and a barrel of red whisky. And in his office in Caruthersville, active to a degree far beyond what could be expected of a man who will celebrate his ninety-third birthday this coming November, Sterling P. Reynolds can reflect that his efforts, perhaps more than any other single individual's, made possible one of the country's finest cotton-producing areas.

• Delta Group Hears Speech by Dunn

THE DELTA COUNCIL cotton economics and foreign markets committee Sept. 16 heard a National Cotton Council executive cite factors that indicate a rise in the export of U.S. cotton during the coming year. Read Dunn, director of the foreign trade division of the Council, outlined the world demand and supply situation concerning cotton at a Greenwood meeting.

Dunn said that brighter prospects appeared in store for cotton exports, despite the fact that foreign purchases of cotton were off during the past year. He said that foreign inventories were down to low levels, excess stocks of foreign cotton have been worked off, and that the rate of consumption is still being improved, though signs are now indicating a leveling off of this increase.

Dunn also discussed legislation enacted by Congress and designed to enable USDA to increase consumption of agricultural commodities abroad.

Maury Knowlton of Perthshire, former Delta Council president and chairman of the cotton economics and foreign markets committee, presided at the committee meeting. Others heard at the meeting were W. M. Garrard, Sr., of Greenwood; Delta Council President W. A. Crabill of Marks; Congressman Frank Smith and C. C. Smith, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, Memphis.

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Contempt for Cotton Changed

(Continued from Page 9)

request of the class included the following:

National Cottonseed Products Association; National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

American Thread Co., New York; American Viscose Corp., New York; Bartex Spinning Co., Clayton, N.C.; Bemis Bro. Bag Co., Norfolk, Va.; Best Foods, Inc., New York; Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.; Cannon Mills, Inc., New York; Central Oil & Milling Co., Clayton, N.C.; Chicopee Mills, Inc., New York; Cluett, Peabody & Co., New York.

Durene Association of America, New York; Durkee Famous Foods, Elmhurst, N.Y.; Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, At-

lanta; Hercules Powder Co., Hopewell, Va.; Lily Mills Co.; Shelby, N.C.; Lockport Cotton Bating Co., Lockport, N.Y.; Lummus Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga.; Norwich Knitting Co., Clayton, N.C.; Pepperell Manufacturing Co., New York; Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati; Swift & Co. Refinery, Charlotte, N.C.; and Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., New Orleans.

In addition, assistance on the project was received from N. G. Woodlief, principal of Cleveland School; E. S. Simpson, Johnston County school superintendent, who has headquarters at Smithfield; and Miss Lucille Woodall, supervisor in the county school system.

Bemis Bro. Bag Co., besides providing a display of cotton bags, furnished a movie showing the development of cotton from the field to finished product. In the course of the study of cot-

ton, the class visited several plants which process the crop.

• **Activities Varied**—The children planted cottonseed that had been cleaned and treated as well as seed that had not, and compared the development of each set of plants. In the course of the unit, it was discovered that the boll weevil was the only cotton pest known to the children. They learned about the many other insects, as well as diseases, that are enemies of cotton.

As the study progressed, the children became so interested that they began bringing from home all the products they could find that derived from cotton or its products.

Other exhibits included an old spinning wheel and a piece of quilt made on the loom; one student brought cards used by his grandmother. This aspect of the study made the children curious enough to go back and learn about the development of spinning methods from the first spinning jenny up to the present method of spinning and weaving cloth. A visit to Bartex Spinning Co., Clayton, climaxed this portion of the study.

The class also studied improved methods of ginning cotton. The boys and girls visited the Central Oil & Milling Co. cotton gin at Clayton, seeing for themselves the difference modern machinery has made.

Using maps, the children located the U.S. Cotton Belt, as well as other areas where cotton is grown. They then drew world maps locating these areas and made booklets to show the different methods of harvesting the crop.

In studying the textile industry in North Carolina, the children learned that great numbers of people depend on cotton for their livelihood. The students used their map-making ability to locate all textile mills in the state, and they visited the Norwich Knitting Mill in nearby Clayton.

At Central Oil & Milling Co., Clayton, the students watched the processing of seed into oil, meal, linters and hulls. Mr. Paul Keller, president of the mill, presented the group with sample cottonseed products for the growing display in the fifth grade room at Cleveland School.

The same day, the group visited a cotton buyer, R. L. Cooper & Co., and learned about government grades.

• **What Was Accomplished**—Aside from the insights into cotton which the class gathered, here are some of the specific subject matter skills which were improved:

Spelling—Many new words were learned.

Written English—Business letters and thank you notes were written.

Oral Language—Reports on various activities were presented.

Arithmetic—Students used "problems" taken from their own farms and homes, e.g., how much would it cost to make a cotton dress, how much were students paid as farm laborers, etc.

Art—Making maps, friezes, drawings and a model of a Southern plantation all contributed to the development of new dexterity in art.

Literature—Students studied poems and stories centered around cotton, including Uncle Tom's Cabin; they also wrote original poems and stories.

Music—The class studied Stephen Foster's life and work, as well as many Negro spirituals.

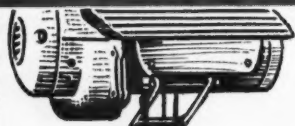
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opment of the cotton industry and locations of cotton growing areas were surveyed.

Botany—Knowledge of cotton, its insects and diseases was expanded.

When the children finished this unit they were proud to be a part of such an enormous industry instead of being ashamed of having to pick cotton. Furthermore, they had a better general understanding of their world.

More Fertilizer-Pesticide Mixtures Used in U.S.

Increasing interest in and use of fertilizer-pesticide mixtures by farmers are emphasizing the need for expanded research and study of the production, distribution, and application of these materials, members of the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application and the American Society for Horticultural Science were told Sept. 6 at Gainesville, Fla., by K. D. Jacob of USDA.

In a paper presented at a joint meeting of the two groups, Jacob stated that incomplete information has shown consumption of such mixtures reached a total of 87,000 tons in the U.S. and territories in 1952-1953. Further increases in consumption occurred this last year, he said, particularly in the North Central region where there is great interest in fertilizer-insecticide combinations for control of wireworms and rootworms on corn land.

Greatest use so far, however, has been in the South Atlantic region, which accounted for 69 percent of the total consumption of the mixtures in 1952-53. Approximately 100,000 acres of corn in South Carolina alone were treated during that season with a chlordane-fertilizer mixture for controlling wireworms and the southern corn rootworm.

The commercial use of the fertilizer-pesticide combinations has already forged far ahead of research, Jacob, who heads the section of fertilizer and agricultural lime in the Agricultural Research Service, stated. As a result there are wide differences of opinion even among soils specialists on the merits and practical feasibility of the mixtures. Recommendations concerning their use vary widely from state to state, and sometimes even between agencies in the same state.

Despite lack of experimental data on use of the fertilizer-pesticide mixtures, Jacob said the demand for them seems likely to continue, perhaps in increasing volume, so long as their use affords a convenient, economical, and reasonably satisfactory way of combining crop fertilization with pest control.

Insecticides in powder, granular, solution and emulsion forms have been used, or are available, for mixing with fertilizers. Many problems concerning their use, however, are still unsolved. Major ones listed by Jacob are:

The type of mixture that will supply the desired quantities of both pesticide and plant nutrients at the desired rate per acre.

Timing of the pesticide application to fit the time for applying the fertilizer—which involves the kind of pest and crop and the degree of persistence of the pesticide in the soil.

The most effective method of applying the pesticide—which may not conform with the most effective or practical method of applying the fertilizer.

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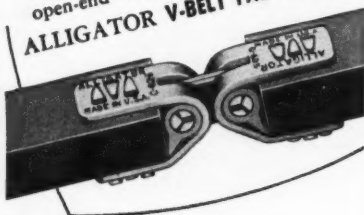
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• Council Advocates Oilseed Exports

DIRECTORS of the National Cotton Council at a meeting in Memphis Sept. 17 sent a wire to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson urging that he act to stimulate exports of oilseeds and their products. Signed by Board Chairman Harold A. Young and Executive Vice-President Wm. Rhea Blake, the telegram read:

"The board of directors of the National Cotton Council, meeting in Memphis, Tenn., today, unanimously adopted a resolution urging that you use to the maximum extent authorities contained in Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act to stimulate the exportation of oilseeds and the surplus products thereof.

"The cotton industry is gravely concerned by reports that you do not plan to designate soybeans as a surplus agricultural commodity within the meaning of that act. As you know, there is a big increase in the production of soybeans this year as compared with last year. We believe that you will agree that (1) vegetable oils (including soybean oil), taking into consideration CCC inventories of cottonseed oil, are in surplus or are reasonably expected to be, and (2) it is virtually impossible to state at just what point protein meal becomes surplus, since almost any quantity of protein meal will be consumed at some price, and since meal is not produced independently of oil. Thus it seems inescapable that the supply of soybeans is excessive, or is reasonably expected to be, and that soybeans should therefore, without question, be designated as a surplus commodity under Title I of that Act."

Arizona Group Buys Farm For New Cotton Center

Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors have purchased a 275-acre farm southeast of Phoenix. The property will be made into a cotton research center for the state. Funds for the purchase came from the group's treasury. The \$168,864 was collected from participating farmers, who set aside for this purpose \$3 out of the price received for each ton of cottonseed sold.

The state legislature will be asked to provide the necessary laboratory building and equipment to complete the center.

The group plans that the center's program will be geared to the problems arising from mechanization. Only 100 acres of the farm will be used in any one year for cotton work; the remainder will be in crops to maintain soil fertility.

Personnel will come from the Arizona Experiment Station and USDA.

Edwin O'Neal To Rejoin New Mexico Extension

Edwin J. O'Neal, Las Cruces, has been appointed cotton marketing specialist with New Mexico Extension Service, Dr. Robert A. Nichols, dean of the New Mexico A. & M. College school of agriculture and home economics, and director of the Extension Service, announced recently. O'Neal will join the New Mexico extension staff Oct. 1. He succeeds Marshall O. Thompson, who

resigned to become manager of the Mesilla Valley Cooperative Gins.

O'Neal was the first full-time specialist in entomology to be employed by the New Mexico Extension Service in 1948. He left the service in February 1950 to become field representative for the Agricultural Products Co., with headquarters at Anthony.

A native of Georgia, O'Neal was employed as a cotton research specialist with the Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Tifton, Ga., before enrolling as a student at New Mexico A. & M. College in 1940. He held a research fellowship in the study of miscellaneous cotton insects. He received his B.S. degree from New Mexico A. & M. in 1947 and his M.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin, in 1948.

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■ Ingenious Machine Is 125 Years Old

"A VERY ingenious machine for hulling cottonseed" was one reporter's learned comment after seeing the Francis Follett invention which was patented in 1829. This device, one of the early, significant inventions which aided processing of cottonseed, was put into operation first when Follett formed a partnership with Jabez Smith.

Together they erected a mill at Petersburg, Va., and after five years, they reported that they had three mills in operation themselves and that they had sold rights to their patent to several others.

The hulling device attracted a great deal of attention in the early days, and the Arkansas Gazette had a reporter in Petersburg examine it. His story was reprinted, 125 years later, in the Other Days column of the Gazette.

Zach McClendon, president of Drew Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Monticello, Ark., passed the story on to The Press. Under a dateline of Petersburg, Va., Sept. 9, 1829, the item said:

"Messrs. Follett and Smith offer for sale rights for the use of their very ingenious machine for hulling cottonseed. We have lately visited the machine which these gentlemen have erected at the mills of Messrs. Smith & Boisseau and were highly gratified with its performance. The force applied was equal to from two to three horsepower and the seed was cleaned and hulled with great rapidity—furnishing a bushel of kernels in good order in seven minutes and a half.

"The oil from the cotton seed has been used for painting and has been found but little if any inferior to linseed. It is believed that it may be applied to many other purposes—for gas, lights, lamps, machinery cleaning wool, etc."

Little is known about the subsequent operation of the mills started by Follett and Smith, except that eventually all of them failed. But the industry is grateful for these early pioneers, whose imaginations gave impetus to the search for ways to utilize cottonseed.

Hall Named to Drouth Committee Position

Robert T. Hall, of Randolph, Vt., widely experienced in agricultural emergency assistance programs, has been appointed special assistant to Kenneth L. Scott, director of USDA's Agricultural Credit Service and chairman of the Department's drouth committee.

In announcing the appointment, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said Hall will spend most of his time in the nation's drouth areas, handling on-the-spot problems as they arise.

"The Department is fortunate to obtain the services of Mr. Hall, who has had nearly 20 years in farm financing and credit and who has a wide knowledge of farm operation, land use and value, production of various types of crops and livestock, and prices and markets in many of the nation's farming areas," the Secretary said.

• Sloan Jones Heads USDA Laboratory

DR. SLOAN JONES, entomologist and administrator from Clint, Texas, has been named head of USDA's Pink Bollworm Research Laboratory at Brownsville, Texas. Appointed to this new post on Sept. 1 by Dr. E. F. Knipling, chief of the Department's Entomology Research Branch, Doctor Jones leaves a position as branch manager and consultant for a leading agricultural chemical company in the Southwest. A. J. Chapman,



Dr. SLOAN E. JONES

a USDA entomologist, will be assistant head of the laboratory.

In this new position, Doctor Jones will be responsible for all USDA pink bollworm research at the Brownsville laboratory, and also will serve as understudy to Dr. F. C. Bishopp who is coordinator of the over-all state-federal-industry research program aimed at finding ways of preventing the spread of this insect across the entire Cotton Belt.

Doctor Jones takes on his duties with USDA's Agricultural Research Service at a critical time, Doctor Knipling said. One of the most intensive research campaigns ever carried out against an insect pest is now under way at the new Brownsville laboratory—a campaign that is utilizing the knowledge of not only entomologists but also plant breeders, chemists, and engineers.

Doctor Jones brings to his new position both training and experience in entomology and related sciences. Graduating from Clemson Agricultural College in 1928, he received his M.S. degree at Texas A. & M. in 1929 and his Ph.D. at Iowa State College in 1940.

His first professional job after graduating from Clemson was with the Division of Cotton Insects of the then Bureau of Entomology, USDA, at Tallulah, La., and Presidio, Texas. From 1930 to 1941 he was a member of the Department of Entomology of the Texas Experiment Station and during this period he conducted or supervised research on cotton insects at several locations in Texas, much of which was in cooperation with USDA.

In January 1942, he was appointed superintendent of a newly established sub-

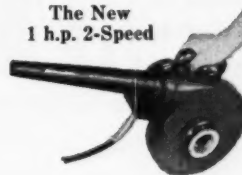
station at Ysleta in the El Paso Valley where he remained until January 1947, when he became assistant director of the Texas Experiment Station. He later was made vice-director. In 1950 he resigned to become a farm manager and more recently has been associated with the agricultural chemical industry.

Erosion Robs Farmers

Erosion by wind and water each year robs U.S. farmers of about \$400 million in decreased land values, lower crop yields, and reduced income. Nature requires about 500 to 800 years to build up one inch of topsoil. This means that if a field has lost four inches of topsoil, it has lost more than 2,000 years of nature's work.

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CALENDAR

Conventions		Meetings		Events	
12	13	14	15	16	17

• Oct. 11-12-13—Cotton Spinner-Breeder Conference. Greenville and Stoneville, Miss. For information write Delta Council, Stoneville.

• Oct. 11-12-13—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis. For information write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Dec. 2-3—Beltwide Insect Control Conference. Hotel Adolphus, Dallas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

1955

• Jan. 31-Feb. 1—National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Hotel Shamrock, Houston. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• Feb. 7-8—Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and the Laboratory. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.

• Feb. 7-8—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association joint convention with Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio. B. E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, executive secretary.

• Feb. 15-16—Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Atlanta, Ga. Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive officer. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 15-16—Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by the Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia ginners' associations. For information write Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building.

• Feb. 15-16—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Atlanta, Ga. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 15-16—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 23-24—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary-treasurer.

• March 14-15—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.

• March 14-15—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual conven-

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tion. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 14-15—Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 18-19-20—West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, annual convention. Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. H. F. Crossno, 9065 Gainsford Street, Downey, Calif., convention chairman; H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• March 28-29—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 4-5-6 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stille, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 444), Dallas.

• May 3-4—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 17-18 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Lake Murray. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-24—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 5-6-7—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

• June 7-8-9—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

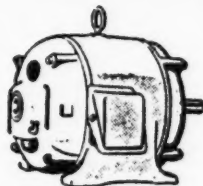
• June 13-16 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 20-21—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Building, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary, Georgia association.

• June 23-24 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. For information write 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson.

• Sept. 7-8-9—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, and Blackland Experiment Station, Temple, Texas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

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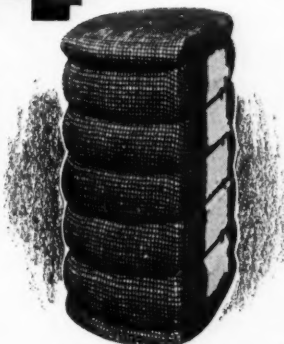
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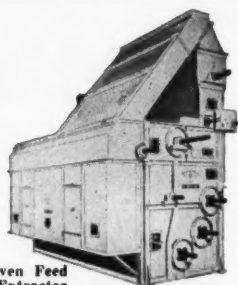
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laugh it off

An Easterner was driving with a rancher across a blistering stretch of Texas. Suddenly a bird, the like of which he had never seen before, scurried in front of the auto.

"What kind of bird is that?" the Easterner asked.

"Bird of Paradise," replied the rancher.

The Easterner was silent for a minute. Then, "Long way from home, ain't he?"

She had broken their engagement, and now he was manfully returning the symbols of their blasted romance.

"Here is your photograph," he announced, "and here are all your letters. And I suppose you'll want this lock of hair back," adding, "as a sort of souvenir?"

"Souvenir of what?" she haughtily demanded.

"Of the time you were a brunette," he blithely replied.

Drunk (to girl on street): Do you speak to strangers?

Girl: Of course not!

Drunk: Well, shut up then.

Two visitors were riding down Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., in a taxi one day, when they passed the National Archives building. Seeing an inscription, "What is past is prologue," written across the building, one of the passengers asked the driver what it meant.

"That," said the cab man, "is government language. It means 'Brother, you ain't seen nothin' yet!'"

One girl to another: "We had an awful time. I had on my new Angora sweater, and he was wearing a blue serge suit."

Here lies the body of Reuben Jones Resting beneath these polished stones; His name was Brown instead of Jones But Brown, of course, won't rhyme with stones, And Reuben won't know whether it's Brown or Jones.

Philip, looking unnaturally clean, sauntered into school long after the morning bell had rung.

"Well, Philip," said the teacher sternly, "and what is the reason for your tardiness?"

The boy's well-scrubbed face looked thoughtful as he considered the matter.

"I guess, teacher," he decided, "it must be because this morning I overwashed myself."

"Paw?"

"What, son?"

"Why didn't Noah swat them two flies when he had such a good chance?"

Speaker: What would a nation be without women?

Listener: Stagnation.

Commanding Officer (to returning soldier): I gave you a twelve hour pass and here you are ten hours overdue. What's the big idea?

Soldier: Well, sir, it's like this, sir, you see when I got home my wife was in the tub taking a bath—and it took my uniform all day to dry out.

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Vertimatic Heater

New 3,000,000 BTU Mitchell heater makes obsolete all other cotton drying heaters on the market today!



Three brand new performance and safety features are combined in the NEW MITCHELL VERTIMATIC HEATER. First, the VERTIMATIC mounts on the blast side of the hot air fan — requiring no floor space and allowing fan to run cool at all times. Second, there's no pilot to light — the VERTIMATIC uses automatic electric ignition. Third, it is conveniently controlled remotely from anywhere in the gin house — you never have to touch the heater except to change from butane to natural gas burner, or vice versa. In addition the VERTIMATIC automatically varies the heat output to maintain constantly the desired drying result as the moisture varies from wagon to wagon.

Send for your FREE bulletin on the new MITCHELL VERTIMATIC HEATER today. Ask your MITCHELL representative about its money-saving details.

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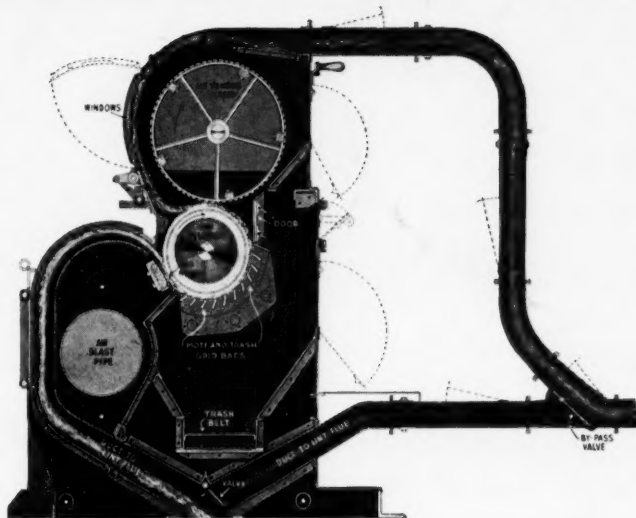


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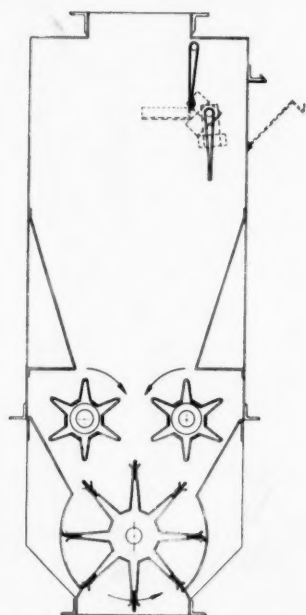
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This Feed Control has been designed to provide a positive and even feed of the Seed Cotton for all of the overhead Cleaning and Drying Equipment.

It is built in two sizes, 52 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 72" wide, and fitted with an automatic Cut-off Valve arrangement connected to Air Box on Separator. When the feeding is too heavy, the Valve automatically reduces the suction at the Telescope, eliminates choke-ups, and provides just the proper amount of feed for the most efficient drying and cleaning.

For double drying systems install control under Separator in connection with the No. 1 Drier. For other plants with one Drier, install Control under No. 1 Separator.

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